THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
A. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
S. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year.).....$10.00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Best Goods in the City

At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Pure Blackberry Wine

Is one of the most useful articles to have in the house during the hot season—especially is it good for any derangement of the bowels, and harmless even for infants; the great difficulty heretofore has been where to get it. Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, has at length supplied the want, having sent to Cambria county, on the mountains, where the blackberries grow in such great profusion, and secured a strictly pure article. We mention this for the benefit of those of our readers who may wish to have it in the house.

Are You Going to the Country?

At this season of the year, when nearly everybody is preparing to go into the country, or to visit the fashionable watering places, it is essential that they should fortify themselves against the possibility of an attack from the Cholera, Dysentery or Diarrhœa, by providing themselves with Dr. Wood's world renowned Cholera Pills, which have saved thousands of precious human lives. Diarrhœa precedes the Cholera—Dr. Wood's famous Pills control and cure the first symptoms. They subdue choleic cramps, and all choleraic indications, and are the most energetic, vigorous and effective remedy ever known for the prevention of that terrible scourge, the Chonera. Hundreds of people in this vicinity will bear the highest testimony to their unrivalled virtues. Ample directions accompany each box, for the complete management of the Diarrhœa, or the fully developed disease, in direct language, so that any person can efficiently act as his own physician. Dr. Wood's Pills have been in constant use for thirty-five years in the principal hospitals of the country, and in the army and navy, and have been the means of saving an untold an ount of human life and suffering. People who visit the country or the watering places cannot always be sure of the services of a practical and valuable physician, and in the prevention of the Cholera it is necessary that there be no delay whatever. Instant action is required, or the case will be fatal nine-ty-nine times out of a hundred. The moral effect, therefore, of the assurance in a family or individual has by them the efficient means of preventing, or successfully meeting an attack of the dreaded Cholera is worth a ing, as a protection, ten thousand times the cost involved. It is confidently asserted, upon the experience of many years in which these wonderful pills have been administered to thousands of persons without a single failure, that no one individual in one hundred will be attacked, and of those attacked and treated by their use, not one case will be lost. Be in time. Procure one or more bottles, without a moment's delay, wholesale or retail, to J. M. Fuller, Druggist, No. 108 Smithfield street. Price $1 per box. Remember that Dr. Fuller's is the place where the great Cholera preventative can be obtained. Be in time. Delays are dangerous.

Get Your Tickets

For the Grand Gift Concert, at City Hall, Fourth of July. See advertisement.

Cheap as Ever.

The rise of Gold has not affected the price of Tea and Groceries at 114 Smithfield street. Good Yellow Sugar at 8½ lbs. for $1; fine Porto Rico Sugar at 7½ lbs. for $1; Coffee Sugar, A, B and C, 6½, 6¾, 6 lbs for $1; best Rio Coffee in the market, 30c per lb; Prime, 28c; Good, 25c. Old Government Java Coffee, 40c. The very best Teas in the city from $1 10 to $2 per lb., and all other goods in proportion, cheaper than ever at the Red Front Grocery and Tea Emporium, No. 114 Smithfield street, opposite the postoffice. A. Guckenheimer & Bros.

Purest and Sweetest

Cod Liver Oil in the world; manufactured from fresh, selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity not to be found elsewhere, a reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," Caswell, Mack & Co., New York, Sole Manufacturers. For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E Sellers & Co.; at retail by all Druggists.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer. Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only. Jy28-1mwsd

"Ice Cold." Craig's Soda Water.

The Daily Commercial

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27. NO. 249.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL.

Constitutionality of the Measure—Commerce Between the States—The President's Views Thereon.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

This bill which passed the lower House of Congress by a vote of two to one, with only four States against it, has been most unexpectedly reported against, on *constitutional* grounds by the Senate Committee. Although the Constitution expressly declares that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the States, provide for the defense of the country, and the transportation of the mails, and the right to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry these powers into effect, still this Committee can find no power to pass the bill. But what is the most remarkable and extraordinary is the fact that of the seven members composing the Committee, six are *Republicans*, and of course no constitutional scrupulers; beside, all the seven States they represent voted in the House for the bill, and one of the seven without a single vote against it. What could have induced the Committee to go against the voice of their States thus emphatically expressed in the popular branch, we cannot imagine.

It is well known three of the most powerful corporations in the United States, with their lobby men and means, are hard at work at Washington to defeat these bills, to accomplish which they could well afford to spend three or four hundred thousand dollars. The Pennsylvania Central, to defeat their Connellsville rival, and the "Baltimore and Ohio," and "Camden and Amboy," to defeat the "Air-Line Road" between Philadelphia and New York. These corporations are known to be omnipotent in their State Legislatures, and it remains to be seen whether they are to be so, in the Senate of the United States. We cannot believe that any one body, but cannot help expressing our surprise at the report of the Senate Committee under these *peculiar* circumstances. However, let it go as it may; we will still have another chance when General Garfield's "National free railroad bill" comes up for action.

In this connection we beg leave to ask the Senate Committee a single question: suppose Pennsylvania and New York, extending across from the lakes to the Atlantic, should deny the right of the Eastern and Western States to pass through their territory, or suppose the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, finding, should obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi river, either absolutely or on such terms and conditions as they may prescribe, is there no power in Congress to remove these State obstructions? If so, then Congress has the power to remove the obstructions which this bill is intended to remedy. The cases are precisely parallel, and we defy the Committee to point out any *constitutional* difference.

President Johnson has communicated the matter in a very clear light in his annual message of the 4th of December last, in which he says:

"The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity for the maintenance of the Union, that commerce should be free and unobstructed.

"*No State* can be justified in any device to tax the transit of trade and commerce between States. The *position* of many of the States is such that if they are allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of revenue the intercourse between States might be injuriously burdened, or virtually *prohibited*. It is best write the country is still young and will be tempted by dangerous *monopolies of this kind* is still feeble, to use the *power* of Congress as to prevent any selfish impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travel and merchandise in their transit from one State to the worst forms of monopoly and the evil is increased if coupled with a decision of the choice of routes. When the vast extent of our country is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to free commerce between States ought to be sternly guarded against by appropriate legislation within the limits of the Constitution.

The President when he penned this paragraph seems to have had in his eye, the very construction which the present bill was intended to remove, and which these three powerful monopolies, with their vast means at command to the amount of dollars a year, are now laboring with all their might to perpetuate.

If the Senate Committee had been influenced, as they should have been, by the vote of their representatives in the House, their report instead of being *unfavorable* should have been *unanimously* in favor of the bill. And the entire Senate *of three*, if influenced by the vote of the House when there was but four States against the bill, the vote ought to be *thirty-three* for and only *twelve* against it. They cannot, however, defeat the passage of the bill when it comes up in the Senate, and the above figures shows we have nothing to fear from the veto power.

At all events these monopolies cannot corrupt the press and the people, who will continue to "cry aloud and spare not," until justice is secured. A. S.

General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has just received a report from Captain S. N. Clark, an Inspector of the Bureau in St. Mary's and Calvert counties, Maryland. Capt. Clark reports matters in a very unsettled condition. The most encouraging feature is the fact that a considerable number of colored people, residing in the above named counties, are renters and lessees of land. The wages paid laborers are, for women, five dollars per month; for men, from twelve to eighteen dollars per month, with rations and clothing. Notwithstanding the negroes work industriously, bitter feelings still exist between the two races. No schools for freedmen have yet been established, the white citizens being unwilling to countenance them. The most general complaint among freed people is concerning the loose manner in which their children are bonded out. The hundred children who have been apprenticed since last November, are white planters have as many as ten children bound to them. A Mrs. R. D. Sallars, living in Calvert county, has three colored children bound to her, one of whom she hires out to a tailor, receiving compensation for its service. The provisions of the Civil Rights Bill are entirely disregarded. Judge Wm. H. Tuck, at the May term of the Criminal Court, of Calvert county, sentenced five colored persons to the penitentiary for periods ranging from six to eighteen months. The offense of which these freedmen were guilty was petty larceny.

Quite an excitement has been created in official circles, in St. Louis, by the absconding of City Auditor Blood, formerly Colonel of the 16th Missouri infantry. The various city contractors lose considerable amounts, but the treasure is said to be safe. Blood was a City Treasurer and it is said that a woman leading Spiritualist, and it is said that a woman was at the bottom of his difficulty, he having one of the finest wives to mourn his loss. It is said he has gone to South America.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The Bureau to Continue Three Years.

TAX AND TARIFF BILLS.

A New Army Bill Being Prepared.

The Tax on Bank Circulation.

Great Destitution in Georgia.

Congressional Visit to Gettysburg Battlefield.

Harbor Improvement Bill Signed.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The open session of the Senate to-day lasted but two hours, which were mostly devoted to the House Freedmen's Bureau bill, with Senate amendments. It was finally passed without a division. A test vote taken on motion of Garrett Davis to lay the bill on the table, only secured six votes, among them those of Senators Doolittle and Cowan. The bill as passed concurs with the House in extending the operations of the Bureau for three years. The Senate, however, subsitituted a section of its own for that of the House which confirms the order of Gen. Sherman to the freedmen for the continued occupation of the Sea Island cotton lands. The Senate section which was adopted proposes to give up the Sea Island lands on January 1st, and to sell to the freedmen lands occupied by the Government through tax sales.

Pay of Cincinnati Militia.

The House to-day, mainly through the exertion s of Representatives Eggleston and Hayes, passed a bill to pay the 6th, 9th and 11th Regiments of Ohio militia, for services rendered during the raid of Kirby Smith in Kentucky in 1845. Though there was some opposition, the House gave an earnest recognition of the services of Cincinnati on that occasion.

The Tax Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee finding that there were over six hundred amendments to the tax bill, decided to have it referred to them by the House, which will enable it speedily go over it, and report it back to the House.

The Tariff.

The House to-day ordered the printing of five hundred copies of the old tariff law, now in force, so that they may see the changes proposed by the new bill. The committee has also ordered at the publication of what is known as the Colwell bill instead of their own. The latter as telegraphed over the country is found on comparison to be so full of errors as to be utterly unreliable.

The Army Bill.

Owing to the fear that the pending bills increasing the regular army will fail to become a law, because of the disagreement between the two houses, a new bill is being drawn up mainly in accordance with the views of the Lieutenant General. It will be acceptable to the Military Committees of both Houses, and will be passed to an early date. The old army officers are generally opposing the House bill.

St. Louis Postmaster.

Some time since the President sent again to the Senate, the name of Foy as Postmaster at St. Louis. It was duly referred to the Postal Committee, who have simply reported it back to the Senate, with the communication unacted upon. When the nomination was previously before them, it was reported on adversely by the Committee, and rejected by the Senate.

The Bank Tax.

A new bill will be brought forward in a few days for the purpose of collecting the ten per cent, tax on the circulation of National Banks for one year from the first of July next. The State Banks in every State are anxious for the postponement of this tax.

No Use to Study.

The Senate Postal Committee, in accordance with the recommendation of the Postmaster General, do not intend to grant any further subsidies to ocean steamship lines. There are now half a dozen of these lines subsidized.

Destitution in Georgia.

The acting sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau reports to the Assistant Commissioner of the State of Georgia, that great destitution is beginning to exist among the Bureau, to relieve the necessities of the destitute, that there are in what is called the "Lost District," near Marietta, Ga., 357 poor people; in Oregon District, 263, and in the remaining parts in Cobb county, and they will doubtless average 200 to the district. The number estimated for Cobb county is 3,000. The Mayor sent in a list of about 300 for the city of Marietta, but as now it has become generally known that rations will be distributed the wildest excitement prevails, and the officer having charge of the issue is visited from five o'clock in the morning until dark, and pursued by women. In four days he had recorded the names of over 500 women and children.

Prize Money Due.

The claims due for prize money to the officers and crews of the following named vessels for the capture of the Bat, have been audited, and are now ready for payment at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury: United States steamers Montgomery, Vicksburg, Eolus, Marattona, Vicksburg, Emma and Arch.

The White House.

The number of persons who have objects of the greatest importance to subserve by interviews with the President has grown so large that one or two quiet days in the week are absolutely necessary in order that the Executive, Secretaries and clerks may arrange the multitude of papers which, during labor, would accumulate. At the Cabinet meeting to-day all the members were present.

Visit to Gettysburg.

The Military Committees of the two Houses propose to visit the battle field of Gettysburg on Thursday next, weather permitting.

Reimbursing Vermont.

The President to-day signed the bill giving Vermont seventeen thousand dollars for expenses incurred during the rebel raid from Canada on St. Albans.

Niagara Ship Canal.

The vote in the New York Senators to-day prevented the Senate from taking up and considering the bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. The Western interest in its favor however, is too strong to permit its defeat.

Bills Signed.

The President has signed the following: Joint resolution to authorize the distribution of surplus copies of the American state papers in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior; an act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law, and for other purposes.

Pension Claims.

A memorial has been presented in the House from the citizens of Ohio, asking that suitable provisions be made to prevent United States Pension Agents from deducting any fee from payments made to pensioners and protesting against allowing United States Pension Agents a fee for preparing papers and administering oaths.

Chicago Harbor.

In the official copy of the Harbor Improvement Bill, as approved by the President, it appears that the amount appropriated for the Chicago Harbor is eighty-eight thousand dollars.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Serious Illness of Senator Lane—The Voters' Oath—Missouri Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Senator Lane of Kansas, is quite ill at the Lindell Hotel in this city, and is threatened with paralysis. His physician don't think it possible for him to take his seat in the Senate again this season, and advises him to go to Bedford Springs as soon as he is able to travel.

The case of Gen. Blair, *versus* the Judges of election, for refusing to receive his vote without he took the oath prescribed, was decided against Blair, in the Circuit court, yesterday. This is the first decision involving the validity of the voters' oath in this State.

Trains are now running through to Leavenworth, Kansas, from this city, via the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

FROM AUGUSTA, ME.

Special Session of the Legislature.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 2.—Governor Cony will convene the Legislature in extra session, to act on the Constitutional amendment, if a sufficient number of Governors will do the same to accomplish the object.

FROM NEW HAVEN.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified by the Senate.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 26.—The Connecticut Senate ratified the constitutional amendment at midnight last night. The House will concur.

CONNELLSVILLE CHARTER.

The Trial at Williamsport.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WILLIAMSPORT, June 26.

The Connellsville Railroad case went to the jury at twelve o'clock to-day. Nearly all the testimony offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was ruled out, as being before April, 1856, the condoning act.

John H. Latrobe, Esq., spoke two hours on behalf of the Connellsville Railroad. Messrs. Black and Cuyler will speak for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-morrow, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson will conclude on Thursday, on behalf of the plaintiffs.

The case is all right for our side, from present appearances. T. J. B.

THE TARIFF.

Report of the Committee.

Protectionists Not Satisfied With the Rates.

Main Features of the New Bill.

Although it is claimed that the Protectionists have triumphed in the Committee of Ways and Means, in the formation of the new tariff bill, it is also alleged that, high as the rates are, the said Protectionists are not satisfied with any of them. The main features of the bill are as follows:

STEEL, BRASS, LEAD, &C.

Steel, thirty-five to forty per cent. and on brass bars and The duty on manufactures of brass is imposed at pipes, iron fixed in lieu of per cent. *ad valorem*, on copper ore from 5 to 15 per cent; on old copper, ingots and bars from 2½ to 3c per pound; in lieu of 2c per pound; on lead, from 1½ to 2, to 2½ cents per pound; on sugars of lead, 3c to 4c per pound; on pigiron, from $3 to $5 per ton; on bolts, from 1½ to 2 cents; on saddles and bitstocks of steel, the proposed duty 30 cents per pound; on steel wire valued at not over 7 cents per pound, 3½ over 7 cents per pound, 5 cents per pound; on steel wire valued 8 cents per pound, and 37 per cent. *ad valorem*.

IRON AND COAL.

Iron has been reclassified, and the duty on all descriptions largely increased. On iron bars it has been raised ½ of a cent per pound. Iron hoops rolled and hammered, ½ of a cent per pound; on all sizes of oval, half oval and half round iron the duty is increased 2½ cents per pound; on plate iron, thicker than three-quarters of an inch, to 2 cents; on iron sheeting thicker than No. 10, and thinner than ¼ wire gauge, to 2½ cents; on sheets thinner than 22, to 3 cents; on polished sheet iron, to 4 cents per pound; on chains and cables, from 3 to 4 cents per pound; wrought iron washers and nuts, to 3½ cents; wrought iron tubes, hinges and anvils, 3 cents; cut nails, 2 cents; railroad spike bars or chairs, 2½ cents a pound. On railroad iron the duty is increased from 70 cents to $1 per hundred weight.

Although the internal duty is to be taken off coal, the duty is reduced from $1 25 a ton to 90 cents.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

Wool and manufacturers of wool are divided into three classes, namely: Clothing wools, combing wools and carpet wools. The duty upon wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty-two cents, or less, per pound, shall be ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; the duty upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound, shall be twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten cents per pound *ad valorem*. The duty upon wool of the second class, and upon that of the first class, and in addition thereto ten cents per pound *ad valorem*, and upon all other like materials, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty upon wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 3 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty upon wools of the second class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed 32 cents per pound, shall be 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty upon wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 3 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Flannels and blankets will be 12½ cents per pound; on chalk and cliff stone it is reduced from $10 to $5 per ton.

The duty on buttons of ivory or mother of pearl handles, is to pay 31 per dozen, and 50 per cent. ad valorem. All other cutlery 50 per cent. ad valorem.

The duty on lumber will be about the same as that proposed in the Tariff Bill, H. R. 1198, which was introduced in Congress last March, but failed to pass.

The duties upon Wools were adjusted to the respective interests, and agreed upon by the representative men of the wool growers and manufacturers here, and by Mr. Colwell, of the Revenue Commission. It is likely that the unsatisfactory arrangement between the balancing interests was the reason that induced the Ways and Means Committee to report free raw material, namely, that the duty on most essentials, a new descriptions of glass, on books and watches, and some kinds of cotton goods, linens, flaxes, manufactures of jute, hemp and flax oil, to receive large additional protection. The duty on the cotton manufacture are also proposed.

The report of the investigation of the Memphis riots, made by Colonel Thompson, Inspector General of the Department of Kentucky and Tennessee, and Major Gilbraith, aid to General Howard, and the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been made public. They say that the direct cause of the riot was the ill feeling existing between the low whites and blacks, both of whom are about equal in intelligence, being as degraded as human beings can be, and each advocating rival claims to superiority over the other. The row originated in a collision between the police and the discharging colored soldiers. They call authorities to be no official action whatever. The City Recorder made a speech to the mob, urging them to kill the entire police force, which encouraged them. The quarters of Gen. Ruckter were threatened with destruction. Three negro churches and eight school houses were burned, belonging to the United States, and about fifty private dwellings occupied by negroes were also burned. The loss to the government and to the negroes will foot up $80,000, and probably much higher.

The farm of the late Hon. Isaac Funk, of Bloomington, Ill., consisting of 2,000 acres—1,600 of which is selling off as "sunside lands," has been amicably divided among his nine children, eight sons and one daughter, into shares of some 2,200 acres each.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
GAYSPORT, O., June 24, 1866.

The heaviest rain for years occurred in the oil regions here, on Salt creek and its tributaries last night. Several hundred barrels of oil and empty barrels, with lumber were carried out into the Muskingum river, which rose four feet in about as many hours. The oil is a total loss as all the oil barreled up was standing with the bungs drawn, invariably, it is impossible yet to form an exact estimate of the loss, but I have no doubt it will amount to several thousand dollars. Yours, D. D. G.

The Ohio Senate Select Committee, consisting of Senators Bateman, of Cincinnati, Williamson, of Cleveland, and Hall, of Toledo, is in session to take preliminary consultation with reference to the duty assigned them of preparing measures to be reported to the adjourned session for the regulation of railroads, telegraph and express companies. The Committee has collated the English legislation and that of other States upon the subject, and will proceed to take the evidence, each member in his own section acting separately, as to the wants of the community, and of railroad men.

The officers and soldiers of the renowned 101st Ohio Volunteer Infantry will have a reunion at Green Springs on Wednesday, the 12th of July. A beautiful and stately monument will be erected by them at that time to the memory of their brave and gallant Colonel, Leander Stem, who fell at the bloody battle of Stone river.

The Iron moulders of Cincinnati, Covington and California held a meeting at Bish Hall's last evening, and agreed to hold their first public anniversary on the 5th of July, at Parlor Grove.

Mr. A. L. Robinson was appointed Grand Marshal for the occasion, and Mr. J. W. Foley, assistant. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. James L. O'Brian offered the following sentiment, which was greatly applauded: "The iron hand of friendship—may it never rust."

The Sandusky *Register* of the 25th inst. says: Mr. J. Locke, who has been spending a few weeks in boating, fishing, hunting and visiting his friends at his delightful home on Gibraltar island, leaves this morning for his home in Pittsburgh. We regret to say that Mr. Locke and country-generally his rustication that "in" land" sense will hardly recognize him.

The trial of Alexander McCune for murder in the first degree was resumed on Monday. Four or five witnesses and been examined up to noon yesterday. The prisoner sits near his counsel, attired in plain but neat clothes, and bears his position with firmness. The articles of bloody clothes that were taken from the murdered woman, as well as a number of other articles, are now on exhibition, including a plank from the wall or floor of the cabin, which is covered with blood—like near the witness stand. Mrs. McCune, wife of the prisoner, from Canada, was in the Court room this forenoon, and is evidently affected. She is to appear as a witness for the defense.

At Lebanon, Ohio, on Friday, a motion was made to set aside the verdict in the "Kossa family murder case, and to grant a new trial to Covert, whose guilt was made apparent to everybody but a devoted sister, who clings to him with superhuman tenacity of purpose. The motion was overruled, and sentence, it was announced, would be pronounced on Tuesday.

Burglars are plenty in Preble county. Sixteen have been caught within a short time.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Thirty-ninth Congress will to-morrow enter upon the thirtieth week of its session, and the warm weather is already telling upon its keenness, imperatively warns the M. C.'s that they should think of adjourning at no very distant day. Before next Saturday Committees of conference will have finally adjusted the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Army Peace Establishment Bill and the Paris Exposition Bill. There will then remain no measure of vital importance to enforce that body, except a bill regulating the Territories, and the Omnibus Appropriation Bill. Whether the Senate will take any action on the House bill granting universal suffrage in the District of Columbia, or whether any kind of sensational action on the Bankrupt Law are considered doubtful.

A NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department is to be extended over the site of the present State Department, and the granite has been in readiness for over a year. Congress has refused to move. The quarries offered in the rear of the present Treasury building were not considered spacious enough. Congress has also refused the appropriation of $50,000 to hire and fit up a temporary Department of State. The building which will probably be occupied is the large brick house just Northeast of Lafayette Square which was formerly occupied by the Austrian Legation, several Cass, during the Buchanan Administration. It will make a fine apartment of State, till Mr. Seward can complete the grand architectural project of having the White House fitted up for the State Department, and the residences for the President and the Secretary of State. This will necessitate the erection of a new Presidential Mansion, which is much needed.

CHAT TOPICS.

Mr. Villard, correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, is to be editor of the documents to be used for a history of the rebellion, at an annual salary of $2,500. He was one of the very best of the correspondents employed at Washington for the place.

Gen. Fremont is in possession of some curious facts about a Major L. Graham, or England, who undertook to organize a Bureau of Public Information in London, and who had written pledges of co-operation for consideration from many prominent newspaper writers in the United States.

Forney's announcement in his own paper that Gen. Cowan is a candidate for Senator, in place of Mr. Cowan, has excited many a hearty laugh here.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

It is reported that Hon. George H. Pendleton is to be run as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Cincinnati district.

Thaddeus Stevens has written the following letter to the editor of the Cleveland *Leader*:

"Sir—I desire to see justice done to the Representative from the Eighteenth Ohio District, Judge Spalding, and to that end take the liberty to say to you that my intercourse with that gentleman has been intimate during the present session of Congress, and I reckon him among the ratiest, reliable men of the body. His talents and fidelity to freedom command our admiration."

The Democratic Convention for the Congressional district embracing the counties of Tuscarawas, Harrison, Belmont, Noble and Guernsey, is to be held at Cambridge on the 21 day of August.

In the Congressional district now represented by Hon. E. C. Lebland, the names of the following gentlemen have been suggested as candidates for the Democratic nomination—Colonel William Monger, of Hancock county, Judge Lansdon, of Allen; W. Sawyer and G. W. Andrew, of Auglaize; Mr. Cowden, of Van Wert; R. McKelly, of Wyandot; and Col. A. S. Ramsey, of Hardin.

The Democrats of Madison county have expressed a desire to support Hon. Allen G. Thurman for Congress, if he will consent to be a candidate.

The Chicago *Democrat* says: "The friends of W. D. Hill, of Defiance, and now Representative from the Defiance, Williams and Paulding District, will present his name for the Democratic Convention at Napoleon, for nomination for Congress.

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Republican* says: We understand that Major General S. A. Hurlbut has been solicited by friends from all parts of the State to be a candidate for Union Delegate at Large, and for the nomination for Congressman from the State at large. The nomination of General Hurlbut for that office would be a most excellent one, and would be a strong card for the ticket, and would be but a just appreciation of the services of a gallant soldier and true General Hurlbut to the great principles upon which the Republican party was founded.

KANSAS—U. S. SENATORSHIP.

The term of office of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, will expire with the present Congress. The next Legislature is to elect his successor. Parties are largely divided. Governor Robinson, Thomas Carney, General Blunt, Marcus J. Parrott and a host of other and lesser worthies would most dearly relish the position.

INDIANA U. S. SENATORSHIP.

Speaker Colfax is mentioned as a prominent candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. Henry S. Lane, the present incumbent. Colfax is certain to be a candidate, and could hardly make a better choice than Mr. Colfax, whose experience and abilities admirably fit him for the position.

FIRST MINNESOTA DISTRICT.

Mr. Windom is understood to be a candidate for a renomination by the Republicans for Congress, while ex-Governor Miller, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, Governor Armstrong, J. V. Daniels, G. E. Cole, Col. H. G. Rogers, and several other aspirants, are in the field.

SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT.

The friends of General A. F. Stevens, of Nashua, are urging him for the Republican nomination in the Second Congressional District of New Hampshire, now represented by E. H. Rolfing.

Mexico.

M. Dano, the Minister of France in Mexico, has informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops will commence in November next, and will end during the fall of 1867, that is to say, will be completely accomplished in eighteen months.

The Vienna *Presse* publishes news from Paris, stating that the Emperor of Mexico had requested financial assistance from France, declaring his intention to abdicate unless such assistance was afforded. The French Government, it is said, had resolved to refuse this demand, and instructed Marshal Bazaine to institute a fresh *Plebiscitum* in case the Emperor Maximilian should carry out his intention of abdicating.

A letter received in Washington City, dated Paris, June 7, 1866, says:

"The steamer which is about to leave St. Nazaire for Mexico will carry out an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon III. to the Emperor Maximilian. According to what is affirmed to me the first of the two sovereigns named in this Mexican Custom House shall be placed under French administration as a guarantee for the Mexican loan contracted here two years ago. It is also stated that in default of the acceptance of this proposition by the latter the French troops will be immediately recalled. If, on the contrary, as is probable, an arrangement shall be made between the two allied Governments, the terms announced for the departure of our troops will be maintained."

A private letter received in Washington City, from a gentleman in Mexico, says that the French transport which left Vera Cruz on the 9th instant had on board the sum of $5,000,000 which was being sent to France as a part of the balances due from the Emperor (?) of Mexico to the French Government.

LOSS OF SHEEP BY THE LATE STORM.

Additional Particulars and Losses.

Reports from various counties adjacent to the Lake, continue to come in showing the terrible havoc among sheep by the late storm and cold weather. On Monday we gave extracts from various papers showing a loss of more than thirty thousand head. We continue to clip from our exchanges.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says: The cold rain storm that began on Saturday night last has raged and continued throughout Monday, extending to about every part of the State, and was of unprecedented severity. It came at a time most unfortunate for the sheep-growing interest of the State. The sheep had very generally just been shorn when the cold beating rain came, and it is safe to say that thousands of them have perished in consequence. There is scarcely a line from our correspondents—stationed in all sections of the State—that does not record the death of sheep from exposure to the storm. Some of the accounts, which it is to be hoped are greatly exaggerated, are of a very serious nature. In the aggregate, the loss to the sheep-growers of the State will be heavy.

The Pontiac, Michigan, correspondent of the Detroit *Post* says: Farmers from the adjoining townships report that the cold, long-continued storm of last Sunday night and Monday killed large numbers of sheep that had been recently sheared. Reports from Oakland county alone say many as thirty to forty. In the vicinity of Pontiac, we are told, thousands of sheep died from this cause.

The Medina, Ohio, *Gazette* says: The farmers of Medina county have suffered materially from the loss of sheep from the cold weather on Saturday night and Sunday last. The loss with some farmers appears frightful. One farmer in York lost 100, in Sharon 60, in Chatham 50, in Guilford 90, in Hinckley 140, Hindsdale, of Wadsworth, 100, in the United States Senate, and individual losses as above stated, and the estimates from prominent men from the several townships in the county, the whole loss in this county to be not less than $50,000. We would suggest as an indigenous remedy the burial of the carcasses of all the above sheep.

The Ottaway county (Ohio) *News* says: The cold storm of wind and rain which commenced last Saturday evening, lasting until the same time on Monday, resulted very disastrously to the growers. John Mellenbie, of Bay Village, lost 90; R. Helms, and Wm. Johnson, of Portage township, 15 each. The loss had been heavier, but many perished in the water and were killed by the sheep. Others were exposed. There are other heavy losers in the original township.

An Ashland, (Ohio) correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* says: "The excessive cold rains of Sunday and Monday, although a benefit in one sense of the word, proved rather injurious to sheared sheep. It is almost impossible to form an estimate of the loss throughout the county, but I have no doubt the loss will reach twenty-five thousand, and will amount in value to somewhere in the neighborhood of $25,000.

The Wadsworth (Ohio) *Enterprise* says: The cold rain last Monday was very hard on sheep that had been recently shorn. We understand that upwards of 5,000 perished in Medina county alone. Among the heaviest losers in this vicinity are the following: A. Hinsdale, 40; the most of them were choice Vermont sheep, valued at over $1,000. Wm. Culp, 55; Ed. Hollowell, 40; Wm. Brouse, 40; Aaron Culp, 22; Aaron York and George Smith, Eighty each; Joseph Bolick also lost quite a number, but we did not learn how many. We have heard of other losses, but were unable to get them the names of the parties. We have just been informed that many of the sheep that perished last Monday remain unburied. This should not be permitted, as it may create a pestilence.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo and State Line railroad in Buffalo yesterday morning, the following Directors were elected: Ivan Richmond, Charles H. Lee, Henry C. Langsing, James C. Harrison, Joseph Field, Edwin Smith, William Williams, George W. Patterson, John H. Chedell, William L. Rowe, John M. Hutchinson and Charles M. Read. The Directors elected the following officers: President, Ivan Richmond; Vice President, Charles H. Lee; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry L. Lansing; General Superintendent, J. Irwin Grant.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

A Trip to Williamsport—The Crops—Williamsport—Supreme Court—Connellsville Railroad Case—Raft Boom—"Herdic House," &c., &c.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 25, 1866.

Through the favor of Marshal Murdock we were requested to be and appear at Williamsport, to serve as a travers juror in the United States Court. In obedience to the mandate of the Marshal, we left the City of Smoke on Sunday afternoon. The rain, which had fallen incessantly for many hours previously, had "laid the dust," and rendered the trip over the mountains most agreeable. The only incident which occurred during the trip was an impromptu concert, gotten up by some ladies and gentlemen, (with T. Hurd, of the Brownsville *Clipper*, taking a leading part.

The crops west of Altoona so far as the wheat is concerned, are not promising, but the corn and oats look well and give promise of an ample yield. East of the mountains, however, the wheat looks well and the crop will be fully an average one.

We traveled up the beautiful and fertile valley of the Susquehanna in daylight, and reached the city of Williamsport late in the evening. This ancient city is situated on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, thirty-eight miles above the junction of the North Branch. It is peculiarly flourishing, the county seat of Lycoming county, and the principal lumber-producing mart east of the Alleghenies. Nearly one hundred and fifty millions of feet of lumber are annually manufactured here, with a constantly increasing sum of product on. The coming of many new saw mills was commenced in 1864, and will be adding to the already immense amount of manufactured lumber during the present year. There is also a large foundry, furnace; machine shops and foundries, planing mill, carriage factory, rolling mill, potteries, &c., &c. It is supplied with gas for lights and the houses, stores and streets are well lighted. In addition to this it is also one of the city with most delightful water from a mountain stream. The population of Williamsport is about 15,000, and is rapidly increasing. The present demand for lots will build-ings is in advance of the supply.

Upon our arrival we learned that the veteran Judge Grier was confined to his rooms at the Herdic House with illness, and he was not able to sit upon the bench. It seems that the Judge, while visiting at his final mission, visited Williamsport for the purpose of indulging in a few weeks' boating, fishing, hunting and meeting his many friends at his delightful home on Gibraltar island, leaves this morning for his home in Philadelphia. Everybody will be pleased to learn that the Judge is again "in the land of friendship—may it never rust."

The Sandusky *Register* of the 25th inst. says: Mr. J. Locke, who has been spending a few weeks in boating, fishing, hunting and visiting his friends at his delightful home on Gibraltar island, leaves this morning for his home in Pittsburgh. We regret to say that Mr. Locke and country-generally his rustication that "in" land" sense will hardly recognize him.

The trial of Alexander McCune for murder in the first degree was resumed on Monday. Four or five witnesses and been examined up to noon yesterday. The prisoner sits near his counsel, attired in plain but neat clothes, and bears his position with firmness. The articles of bloody clothes that were taken from the murdered woman, as well as a number of other articles, are now on exhibition, including a plank from the wall or floor of the cabin, which is covered with blood—like near the witness stand. Mrs. McCune, wife of the prisoner, from Canada, was in the Court room this forenoon, and is evidently affected. She is to appear as a witness for the defense.

At Lebanon, Ohio, on Friday, a motion was made to set aside the verdict in the "Kossa family murder case, and to grant a new trial to Covert, whose guilt was made apparent to everybody but a devoted sister, who clings to him with superhuman tenacity of purpose. The motion was overruled, and

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY,

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

MR. FORNEY.

In our last issue it was stated that Mr. JOHN W. FORNEY had proclaimed himself a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and that he intended to stump this State in behalf of his own claims. We now have before us the speech he made at Lebanon, on Thursday last, wherein he lays out his platform. Although the speech would make some half dozen columns in the COMMERCIAL, we find but two paragraphs—rather long ones—which distinguish it from hundreds of others made during the present session. Indeed the speech itself is but a rehash of what has been many times, though possibly not so well said, with a good deal of red pepper and other high seasoning sprinkled over it.

The first paragraph we shall quote is the concluding one of the speech, wherein Mr. FORNEY specially declares himself and tells what he is after. It is as follows:

> I have, you will perceive, spoken frankly and plainly—indeed my experience at the national capital during the late rebellion has taught me the value of frankness, and more than all the utter worthlessness of what is popularly called conservatism. I have sometimes carried it to the best and in its worst phases. There were intervals when I was ready to assist in the adoption of the most forgiving measures. There was a time—nearly four years ago—when I looked to Jefferson Davis as the proper arbitrator, notwithstanding that he spoke sincerely when he said that he had reluctantly left the Senate, and that he was a follower instead of a leader. But however painful the admission may be, the belief has become a made certainty in my mind, that the evil it bore of human slavery will require a long time for its extirpation, and that every proffer of pardon, and every concession to it, is simply destroyed by the leaders of the late rebellion. The fate of Mr. Lincoln, in the very odor of sanctity, in the hour when he was disposed to forgive and forget everything but his duty to his country, was a lesson to us all that it only required the failure of Andrew Johnson's inexplicable effort to propitiate the same savage instincts, to intensify the warning. With this view I have believed it right to conceal nothing of my own sentiments; and that I am alone responsible, I am prepared for the consequences. I think all candidates for representative positions should be equally candid. The entire Union delegation in Congress have solidly voted for all radical measures, and I believe their actions will be supported and sustained at the ballot-box. My name having been suggested as a candidate for the United States Senate at the close of the term, which expires on the 4th of March, 1867, it is proper that my opinions should be known, and I think every aspirant for the same high honor should be called upon to define his own position. I am vain enough to believe that I am qualified to discharge the duties of a Senator from Pennsylvania. I have been constrained by journalistic and official relations to mingle in most of the exciting questions of the national capital from the period when James Buchanan attempted to make Kansas a slave State down to the present hour. Whether I have been faithful to principle, fearless in my opposition to treachery in my former party or in persistent and unshaken antagonism to the rebellion which succeeded that treachery—whether I have steadfastly maintained the good fight in the dark complications recently developed—it is for the people who have the matter in charge to decide.

We are glad to hear that Mr. FORNEY is "prepared for the consequences." Having set himself up "on his own hook," and having invited discussion and criticism with as free a hand and wide a breadth as he has been in the habit of indulging in towards others, he can find no fault if his fitness and qualifications are sifted pretty thoroughly. Appealing as he does to the Union-Republican party to elect a legislature that will send him to the Senate, it becomes the duty of Union Republicans to canvass him, his opinions, and, even though they should prove satisfactory, the policy of selecting him. Mr. FORNEY steps out as an individual, and there is something in the act we are inclined to applaud, for it shows a degree of self-reliance, all else being equal, calculated to impress one favorably.

We do not, at present, propose to enter largely into an examination of Mr. FORNEY's claims, his fitness, or the question of policy, which, in his case, must enter into the consideration of the subject. There will be time enough to do this as the canvass progresses, should he conclude to prosecute it as he has set out, for his personal benefit and personal advantage. Having said this much, we proceed to quote the other paragraph referred to, which is as follows:

> Entertaining very clear and definite opinions on this subject, I do not hesitate to state that I believe the true solution of all our complications and the lasting protection of our free institutions, as to confer immediate suffrage on the American citizens of whatever creed, color or nativity. If this makes me a radical, I am a radical, and I glory in the name. Shall we hesitate in completing our mission when all the races of civilized men are struggling for intellectual, political and religious freedom? Shall we who have lighted the torch of liberty and who are leading in the greatest moral revolution of the ages, refuse to follow our due fires to their logical conclusion? Are we prepared to say that although physical slavery is dead, moral and intellectual slavery shall survive? Shall we not spurn with contempt the atrocious paradox that the rebel, defeated upon the battle-field, returns to private life, not only honored for his treason, but still strong in the purpose of punishing the race he has so long oppressed? Suffrage! We tried it in Pennsylvania up to 1838. They have it in New York from long usage, and we know that up to 1835 the negro voted in Tennessee and in North Carolina. The power of slavery and its influence upon Democratic politics constrained the repeal of the laws under which this franchise was enjoyed. I shall not live to restore them when there is not a slave in the land, and when, according to the reading and command of the National Constitution, all men are now citizens of the United States? I confess that this subject assumes an importance in my mind, the more I reflect upon it. While I believe that in justice to ourselves and our faithful allies we should never consent to the restoration of rights to a rebel that is not followed by the complete enfranchisement of the colored man, I rest my faith upon the higher altar of justice and equality.

Mr. FORNEY might have taken fewer words to say that he was for immediate and unconditional negro suffrage, as "the only remedy" for our national disorders, and that on this he rested his claims to the Senatorship. All else there is in the quotation is poor fustian. Herein Mr. FORNEY cuts himself loose from the Union-Republican party, in whose creed is nothing of this sort. Every attempt to insert into it the idea of negro suffrage has failed. It was pronounced against by the plank of Congress, backed by the able Report of Mr. FESSENDEN; whenever and wherever, among Union-Republicans, it has been proposed, it has either been promptly rejected or suffered to die out among a host of other impracticabilities to which the problem of reconstruction has given birth. But this rejected plank has been picked up by Mr. FORNEY. If by declaring himself a "radical," he expects to rally to his side upon it, all or any considerable proportion of those to whom, in common parlance, the term "radical" is applied, we think he will find himself greatly mistaken.

We might ask Mr. FORNEY how he pretends to reconcile his daily utterances and action in favor of the Congressional scheme, which is the accepted platform of the party, with his proclamation for negro suffrage? That platform rejects the idea, and leaves the entire question of suffrage to the States. We might ask him to inform the public whether he is for one rule for the South and another for the North, or, as he seems to be, is for immediate negro suffrage everywhere? We might ask him what he has to say against impartial suffrage on the ground of intelligence? There is not wanting a proper desire of justice towards the negro,—but the idea pretty extensively prevails that admitting at once half a million of men just emerged from the darkness of bondage to the polls, would be fraught with grave dangers, and would most likely but add to the power of the men so lately in rebellion against the Government.

—But we propose not to discuss the question now, only to say simply, that we cannot regard the movement of Mr. FORNEY other than as a menace to the harmony of the party, and the introduction of an issue, personal and political, that cannot fail to breed mischief, unless thrust out at once.

THE RIGHT ROAD, BUT THE WRONG END OF IT.

Some years ago a traveler "might have been seen," driving leisurely along through a part of our neighboring county of Washington, not remarkable for the straitness of its roads nor for the abundance of its guide-boards. Had the roads been even less winding and branching and the guide boards more numerous and explicit, he might have failed to keep the road that led to his destination, for he was absorbed in thought and inattentive to the turns that his horse made in obedience to his own volition rather than to the drawing of the reins in the hands of his driver. At last it occurred to the traveler to inquire of a passing stranger: Is this the road to Hickory, sir? With a comical expression of countenance the stranger replied: Yes, sir, this is the road to Hickory but you will have to turn the other way to get there.

Similar mistakes are made in more important matters. In morals and in politics, people sometimes get on the road that would lead them safely and expeditiously to their destination, and after a time by wanderings and turnings, by ups and downs, by haltings and advances, by wrong thought and by no thought, they get on it again, but with their faces and their footsteps in the opposite direction. We could name some men, not unconspicuous ones in the political world, who have pursued this erratic course. They were a little while ago traveling with their constituents, but they unfortunately got off the road and now they are meeting their constituents constantly face to face, and modestly wondering where they are all going.

The summary moral of the story is: Be sure you are on the right road and on the "right end of it."

EMANCIPATION OF IRELAND.

As this is the proposed object of the movements in this country, which have of late occupied so much of the public attention, and the suppression of which has, for the maintenance of international law, required the strong arm of the Government to interpose, some reflections on it may not be inappropriate nor unseasonable. In making these, we shall not yield to the impulses of sympathy or party feeling on the one hand or the other, nor shall we have occasion to refer much to the facts developed in these recent movements. They have not differed essentially from the facts of other similar movements for the same end, having originated in the same cause, been controlled by the same principles, and been frustrated by the same inherent mistakes.

He must be poorly read in history who does not know that popular agitations have frequently for centuries past disturbed the Irish people, and that these have been in part the consequence, and in part the cause of severe political restrictions and disabilities laid upon them by the Government under which they lived—the British Government. Insurrections and attempts to overturn severe enactments just as naturally and as inevitably as it is produced by them. And this mutual production has constituted a large share of the history of Ireland. Risings against the Government have been followed by oppressive measures partaking at once of the character of retribution for the past, and preventives of future insurrection. And these measures have, after a season of anguish and another of patience, occasioned a third of resistance. In this unhappy round have the political affairs of Ireland gone, with longer or shorter intervals between the paroxysms, ever since the emergence of the native people from their barbarous state, whether that emergence be dated as early as Henry VIII., or as late as James II.

The failure of the several insurrections and the terrible slaughters that accompanied them, and the disabilities and confiscations that followed them, did not prevent their recurrence. Whatever was lost, the antipathy to the Government was not extinguished in the minds of some of the people. New "risings" were meditated and eventually attempted. But involving the same fatal mistakes, they have all had the same issue, utterly disastrous to all engaged in them.

We speak of mistakes; we should say rather mistake, for they all emanate from one. And that is *the intermixture and prominence of religious elements* in the political movements of the Irish people, in opposition to the British Government. This has marred and frustrated them all hitherto. Confining the view to the Island itself, the population of which has been partly Catholic and partly Protestant, the introduction of religion into the controversy with the English Government necessarily elicited antagonistic sympathies among the people of Ireland themselves, and rendered a portion of them not merely indifferent to the revolutionary projects of the other part, but were hostile to them. The nearest approximation to the true policy and wisdom, and consequently the nearest approach to a united effort, was made in the rebellion of the latter part of the last century—the one that drew its inspiration and something of its spirit from the American revolution of '76, and from the French Revolution of '89, and from the French Revolution of '93, the former of which had its purpose steadily and exclusively to the political designs and succeeded, and the latter of which, while excluding religion, committed a political error of the same sort by giving prominence to religion, and failed. The association of "United Irishmen" was free from the common mistake, and enlisted many Protestants, who were involved in the disaster of its failure.

The lesson clearly taught by the history of the past is, that while the religious element enters so largely into the aspirations and efforts for the emancipation of Ireland and its attainment of an independent nationality, they cannot be crowned with success. They will not only fail to secure the co-operation of all the people of Ireland themselves, but they will be sure to array against them, for reasons drawn from history as well as religious convictions, a considerable proportion of the people of Ireland itself. If there no people of people in the world that have less sympathy with movements for Irish nationality, as commonly conducted, than a large portion of the people of Ireland. Whatever the motive may be, such is undoubtedly the fact. And there, is no people, even in England, that are more vigilant to notice and counteract such movements. The numerical force and great influence of the Orange societies are a proof of this. Nor is this to be ascribed wholly to a religious prejudice. It springs from a conviction, whether correct or not, that Irish nationality and independence, obtained under those auspices, are not sure to be the same as Irish freedom, and would not secure to them the same amount of liberty that they enjoy under the English government.

The emancipation of Ireland, or, what we suppose is meant by this expression, its attainment of a separate and independent government, is not likely to be effected while attempted as it has hitherto been. It may be doubted whether it can be effected by the force of arms under any circumstances which are likely to occur. Civil and political means have accomplished much in the way of mitigating the political privations of that country. A wise policy would suggest the continued use of means that have been successful, rather than resort to arms which have not been successful. Large concessions have been made by the government to the people of Ireland within the past forty years, not one of which has been extorted by military force. If there were less of hostility in the bearing of a portion of the people, these would become more easy and satisfactory. And if even the hostility were less tinctured with the religion of one part of the people, it might have a better chance of extending to the other part, and so of becoming more effective.

We make noapology for the policy of the English Government towards Ireland. In these remarks we only maintain, on historical and rational grounds, that insurrections, while conducted as they have been and under the auspices that have controlled them, cannot succeed. They have enjoyed the sympathy of France for national as well as religious reasons, and also of Spain in her pristine zeal, and yet have accomplished nothing. And their future prospects as achievements of arms are no brighter. The Irish people must get their nationality, if they want it, by another sort of rising than rising in arms as a divided people. United, they might hope to succeed in securing republican government, but they cannot be united except on the sole and exclusive platform of freedom and civil rights, with entire liberty of conscience in religion. Let plans and movements be organized where they may, in Ireland or elsewhere, they must fail, on any other basis, and especially in this country where the sympathy for freedom embraces freedom in religion, and where, on any other basis, that sympathy would be distracted by the same causes that distract it in Ireland itself, and render it entirely unavailable.

THE DANGERS TO WHICH WE ARE EXPOSED.

Should there be war in Europe, and the probabilities are that it has already commenced, the trade of Europe and Great Britian will be seriously affected by it. England will have to seek some outlet for her manufactures. Her trade with the continent, estimated at $175,000,000 annually, will be to a great extent cut off, and to compensate for this loss, she will be compelled to seek a large trade with America, and this vital fact should be kept steadily in view. Within the last few weeks we have sent $40,000,000 of gold in payment of balances against us, and to cover bills. The shipment of this specie is everywhere through Great Britian admitted to have saved general bankruptcy in England. Nothing could have so directly conduced to the renewal of our credit as this shipment of gold, although it was at a fearful cost to ourselves. Great confidence is necessarily everywhere felt in our credit. It is certain that we shall have an immense importation of goods from England, unless it is provided against in the tariff law. Large amounts of manufactures intended for Germany may be expected to find their way to New York, a large proportion of them no doubt on consignment, to be sold at the best rates that can be obtained. The same will be the policy of the continental manufacturers, who, unable to dispose of their productions, will also consign here vast quantities of merchandise, to compete with domestic labor, enterprise and capital. Their goods will be shipped at lower prices than those now current. They will be paid for in specie, which will be a drain on our gold. This will have a paralyzing effect on domestic industry. Labor will be largely affected by it, for our manufacturers will be compelled to diminish the amount of work and perhaps cease running altogether. Unless steps are taken to meet the emergency, hundreds of millions may be the cost to our manufacturers and merchants.

EXTRA LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

The Chicago *Republican* takes ground against the policy of extra Legislative sessions, to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. It favors the regular course, more especially as that would afford an opportunity for ascertaining the popular sentiments. The *Republican* urges that "to call the Legislatures together would give a pretext for the charge that the Republicans are afraid to trust the people, and therefore must resort to what, in legal sharp practice, is called a snap-judgment." We do not think so. There are positive reasons for speedy action. The sooner the amendment is ratified, the sooner will the States be restored. There is no reason why the question should be referred to the succeeding Legislatures. There is nothing in the case that implies that this should not be done. On the contrary, there is an existing necessity for speedy action on the part of the States. It is reported that Gov. CURTIN will convene the Legislature of Pennsylvania at an early day. It is to be observed that the invitation which he sent out to other Executives is not so generally responded to as could be wished, though it is not yet certain that the movement will not be made general.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Six gentlemen, of whom Senator COWAN is one, have called a National Convention, to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next. We are not aware that there exists or can be any objection to holding this or any number of National Conventions. Indeed, we are decidedly in favor of the idea, and we hope the Philadelphia convention may prove to be a genuine Union love-feast. For some time past it has been apparent that the growth of Unionism in certain States lately in armed opposition the Government, was less vigorous and promising than it should be under the circumstances; and anything these six gentlemen can do to stimulate it, will be worthy of encouragement from patriots and all good citizens. If the movement should induce certain classes in the South to give over their rebellious ideas, suppress the rebellious spirit they have continued to manifest, adopt the practice of loyalty and become genuine lovers of the Union, it will succeed in accomplishing what seems far has seemed to be a hopeless task. If these are the objects of the Philadelphia Convention, good luck to it, and to any number of them.

CONGRESSMEN who vote to give $50,000,000 to any of the leaders of faction in Mexico will have an account to settle with their constituents. Let them beware.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

What! Bolting so soon? It was but yesterday that the highest authority among us proclaimed Mr. STEVENS "our leader," and our neighbor vehemently applauded the proclamation. Stand up to the rack, neighbor! This is Mr. STEVENS's proposition. He is "our leader," you know.

The Seceding Presbytery of Louisville.

As was expected, from our notice of this body yesterday, we learn that on Friday, they ordained and "put Mr. Carson in" as pastor of the Fourth Church. A decided remonstrance and protest was made against his settlement by two of the elders of the congregation as "contrary to the will of the session, Trustees and a very considerable portion of the male members of the said Fourth church, as expressed at a public meeting on Thursday evening, the 14th instant." The protest closes in these emphatic words:

> We do hereby, as the survivors of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and as the proper and legally constituted guardians of the property of said church and its attainment of an independent nationality, they cannot be crowned with success. They will not only fail to secure the co-operation of all the people of Ireland themselves, but they will be sure to array against them, for reasons drawn from history as well as religious convictions, a considerable proportion of the people of Ireland itself. If there no people of people in the world that have less sympathy with movements for Irish nationality, as commonly conducted, than a large portion of the people of Ireland. Whatever the motive may be, such is undoubtedly the fact. And there, is no people, even in England, that are more vigilant to notice and counteract such movements. The numerical force and great influence of the Orange societies are a proof of this. Nor is this to be ascribed wholly to a religious prejudice. It springs from a conviction, whether correct or not, that Irish nationality and independence, obtained under those auspices, are not sure to be the same as Irish freedom, and would not secure to them the same amount of liberty that they enjoy under the English government.

> The emancipation of Ireland, or, what we suppose is meant by this expression, its attainment of a separate and independent government, is not likely to be effected while attempted as it has hitherto been. It may be doubted whether it can be effected by the force of arms under any circumstances which are likely to occur. Civil and political means have accomplished much in the way of mitigating the political privations of that country. A wise policy would suggest the continued use of means that have been successful, rather than resort to arms which have not been successful. Large concessions have been made by the government to the people of Ireland within the past forty years, not one of which has been extorted by military force. If there were less of hostility in the bearing of a portion of the people, these would become more easy and satisfactory. And if even the hostility were less tinctured with the religion of one part of the people, it might have a better chance of extending to the other part, and so of becoming more effective.

> We make noapology for the policy of the English Government towards Ireland. In these remarks we only maintain, on historical and rational grounds, that insurrections, while conducted as they have been and under the auspices that have controlled them, cannot succeed. They have enjoyed the sympathy of France for national as well as religious reasons, and also of Spain in her pristine zeal, and yet have accomplished nothing. And their future prospects as achievements of arms are no brighter. The Irish people must get their nationality, if they want it, by another sort of rising than rising in arms as a divided people. United, they might hope to succeed in securing republican government, but they cannot be united except on the sole and exclusive platform of freedom and civil rights, with entire liberty of conscience in religion. Let plans and movements be organized where they may, in Ireland or elsewhere, they must fail, on any other basis, and especially in this country where the sympathy for freedom embraces freedom in religion, and where, on any other basis, that sympathy would be distracted by the same causes that distract it in Ireland itself, and render it entirely unavailable.

Church Litigation.

In the Chancery Court, in Louisville, in the case of B. F. Avery et al. vs. John Watson et al. the plaintiffs read affidavits showing that the session of the Third Presbyterian church had demanded possession of the church, according to an order of the Court, and that it had been refused. They also moved the Court to grant a rule upon the trustees and receivers to show cause why possession of the church should not be delivered to the session. The rule was granted.

Also in the same Court, in reference to the Walnut Street church the following order was issued:

> "Ordered that Henry Fairleigh and George Finton show cause why they shall not be fined and imprisoned for having disregarded the orders of Court herein, on Monday next, at 9 o'clock A. M., the 25th day of June, 1866, or there appear and show cause to the contrary, if any they can, they being served with a copy of this rule.

HARRY SHACKLY, Clerk.

So the ecclesiastics, *par excellence*, are getting the churches of their care into secularities at a rapid rate.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We learn by the Chicago *Tribune* that arrangements have been perfected by the Chicago and Northwestern, the Cedar Rapids and Missouri, and the Union Pacific Railways, which will secure the opening of the line from Chicago to Omaha, possibly by the first of next January, certainly by the beginning of the following April. This announcement cannot fail to excite the liveliest satisfaction among the mercantile public in the east and west, especially when we add that the same contemporary states that the Union Pacific Company have iron enough at Omaha and *en route* to complete the road one hundred miles beyond Fort Kearney. The effect upon the business of our Western cities cannot be adequately estimated. It will give a stimulus to trade that it has never before felt, and open the way for a complete development of the fabulous mineral wealth of the Rocky Mountains.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIST.—The New York *Citizen*, edited by Charles G. Halpine, is out against a distinguished soldier and diplomatic representative of the United States to one of the South American Republics, directly charging him with gross immorality, as the companion in guilt of an abandoned character, whom he has had the effrontery to introduce into respectable society here, and whom he now shares with him the honors of a important civil position on the Pacific coast. The *Citizen* loudly condemns the ministerial selection, and demands that his recent "stirring" services in a belligerent State shall not be rewarded, in a way that affords him a chance of bringing disgrace upon the Federal Government, and it suggests to Secretary Seward that the facts warrant his immediate recall from the place he fills.

SPOTTED FEVER.—The Indianapolis *Gazette* of Saturday says: We learn that there have been several cases of the fatal cerebro spinal meningitis in Shelby and Hancock counties, death ensuing immediately. Six or seven persons have been taken sick one day, and died before twenty-four hours. We believe this is rather unusual, the disease generally prevailing in the winter and spring.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A family fete of great rarity has been celebrated at Olmutt, Moravia, in honor of M. Wisgrill, a landed proprietor, and his wife, whose united ages amount to just two hundred years, the husband being 103 and the wife 97 years old. They were married on May 26, 1791, and celebrated the 75th anniversary of their union.

The Chicago *Tribune's* London correspondent writes that it is reported that the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg have made up their differences, and are preparing to act for their mutual interests in the forthcoming troubles. Should this rumor prove to be correct, Austria will have an even game even against Prussia, Italy and France combined; for all the minor German powers—representing armies amounting to 300,000, with capacity for putting into the field half a million—are strongly on her side.

There is a serious stagnation in the steam consting trade of New York, and many splendid and thoroughly appointed steamers are idle at the docks of the various ports from Baltimore to Portland. The New York *Herald* of the 20th gives a list of thirty-five vessels, valued at $2,581,000. The recent strike of the shipwrights has tended in a great measure to aid in bringing about this state of things, and quite a number of vessels would have been on their route to-day but for this fact.

A letter in the St. Paul *Pioneer*, dated at Superior City, June 13, claims that gold has been discovered on the White Face river, a tributary of the St. Louis. It was found in placer or gulch diggings, and is said to exist in large quantities. The discoverer, a deaf and dumb miner, by means of a common hand-basin, had washed from twenty to thirty-five dollars per day during a week. The news spread like wild-fire, and in a few hours hundreds of the citizens of Superior City were *en route* to the "White Face."

At a recent meeting of the London Diocesan Home Mission, the Archbishop of York referred to the "heathen" population of the metropolis. He said: "I do not use the word in a spirit of unkindness; but we are obliged to face the fact, that while we call this a Christian country and send missionaries as far and wide all over the world, we have at home an immense mass of the population who in point of education, in point of morality, really need our care as much as it is possible for men to need it. Look at the statement contained in the report of the Registrar-General; the Robert E. Lee, now being built at New Albany, Ind., by Capt. John Cannon, will far exceed in style, costliness and speed, anything that has ever ruffled the broad bosom of the Mississippi. Her machinery will cost $60,000. Her carpet has already been contracted for through a New York merchant, to be made in Europe, of one whole piece, and a model in it. It will cost $7,000.

Last Saturday night the police of Chicago made an extensive raid upon the rowdies and bad characters of that city. The scene at the police court is easier to be imagined than described. Young men were making frantic appeals for the liberation of "Mary Ann," while wives came to look for their husbands. They might as well have looked for a needle in a haystack. Mothers wanted their truant boys. Boys were after their disreputable parents. One honest woman was in search of—not because they had taken John away, but because John had the key of the house in his pocket, and she couldn't get into her house all night. The law was faithfully carried out in each case the next morning at a little earlier an hour than usual.

A destructive fire occurred in Baltimore last Saturday, in a fire-works establishment, the result of an indiscreet act on the part of a lad employed on the premises. He determined to test the safety of a fuse which he had just lit by going up into the air, it wheeled about and darted inwardly, and the fire from it communicated to a quantity of other fireworks. A series of terrific explosions immediately occurred and dense volumes of smoke poured from the entire premises instantly. Loss $10,000. The establishment was owned by George P. Steinbach.

PERSONAL.

—Brook L. McVicker, better known as "Wild Edgar," has left Chicago for New York, to renew his engagements with the press of the latter city.

—The Duke of Hamilton is the talk of London, for having been permitted to knock a polite down-stairs, and then walk without losing his self consequences. If a duke acts in a fashion of this kind the police will go down like ninepins.

—Mrs. Mowatt writes of a lady's *chapeau* she saw lately in London: "The *supposed* bonnet was a delicately rounded cup of full-blown pink roses—it had a white veil, and we must imagine that one of the roses had been blown to pieces by the wind, for the leaves were scattered over the veil, by which they lightly clung, producing an effect so natural that one could hardly help expecting to see them shaken off by a movement of the head."

—At the National Horse Fair, at Adrian, Michigan, on the 20th inst., General Custer, Michigan cavalry, rode his favorite horse "Don Juan." His appearance on the track was the signal for tremendous applause, and three hearty cheers were given for the gallant General.

—Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, has sent agents abroad to purchase works of art for the palatial residence he is building on the Fifth Avenue. Hiram Powers and other sculptors have received commissions.

—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has presented the Chicago Historical Society, a cane of President Lincoln's. It is made of ebony stick, with buckhorn handle, silver mounted.

—It has transpired that Dr. Craven's account of Jeff. Davis in Fortress Monroe was not written by the Doctor at all, but by Col. Halpine—better known as "Miles O'Reilly."

—Thomas Carey Metoe, though an Irishman, refused to use his influence to save the Fenian prisoners from their fates. He says he would not interfere even if his own brother were among them.

—Prof. C. D. Cleveland and family, and the Rev. Wm. Rudder, D. D., of Philadelphia, sailed for Europe last Saturday.

EXTRAORDINARY GRAIN CUTTING.—A correspondent under date of the 19th inst., writing from Hardensville, Kentucky, says: Yesterday we had a trial of wheat cutting near this place, for a wager between Mr. Thomas Jones and J. H. W. that Joe Thweatt (negro) could not cut six acres of wheat in one day. Joe commenced at 8 o'clock at sun-rise, and in one hour for dinner, and finished at five o'clock.

The ground was then measured by W. L. R. Hubbard, and the wager was decided in favor and proved to be six and a half acres. The wheat was good, and the ground was clean, and a thick growth of May weed in it. Mr. H. is satisfied that six acres can be cut in one day, and now offers to bet one hundred dollars that Joe can cut eight acres in one day. If there is any one can beat this, we would like to hear from them.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,

From the celebrated breweries of BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., and HANBURY & CO., always in store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers at the lowest prices. Also, a large assortment of Wines, Liquors, Cordials and Champagnes, Clarets and Sherries, and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Black berry Brandy &c., all of which have been selected with great care, and warranted sound and invalids, and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell the best grade in the market.

MCLARREN & SULLIVAN, Druggists,
jy6 85 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

Or Worm Lozenges. Much sickness undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The VERMIFUGE COMFITS, although effectual in destroying worms can do no positive injury to the most delicate child. The valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms in adult and children.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

The victims of worms in children are often enviable. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS is such as to give the best possible effect to the safest remedy. For sale at retail at 25 cents per box at VERMINOUS Drug and patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street. je25

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS

RENDER THE

WHEELER & WILSON

IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR TO OTHER MACHINES—being the only LOCK STITCH Machines of sewing ever required in families, from the thickest and heaviest cloth manufactured to the finest Cambric, Muslin, &c. There is no machine in the world that can do so great a variety of work as the

IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON,

Or give such thorough satisfaction. They are simple, reliable and perfect.

[From the London Times.]

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE, which is the one best calculated for household work, uses no shuttle and makes the LOCK STITCH like on both sides of the goods. Some of the Sewing Machines are very extravagant in the use of thread, one of the most noted of those making the double loop chain stitch, using six yards of thread to one of sewing. This is a serious matter, looked upon in a new fortnight's notice to quit, where the great aim is to economize in the material.

Full instruction given at the house of the customer, and neither pains nor expense spared until the Machines are thoroughly understood and used successfully.

With each Machine we furnish complete printed directions, and persons at a distance can soon learn to operate them.

WM. SUMNER & CO.
No. 27 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy26

MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face, called moth patches, or freckles, should use Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Price $2 00. my16-w6&r4m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRON LATHE FOR SALE—
A NEW IRON LATHE,
Compound rest and screw cutting attachment, 12 feet shears and 24 inch swing.
LAUGHLIN, McMAHON & CO.,
Engine Builders and Machinists,
cor. First and Liberty sts.
Je7-tf

TO LET—
FOUR ROOMS,
No. 57 Fourth street Apply immediately
ON THE PREMISES.
jy27 2t

50 TIERCES EXTRA
Sugar-cured Dried Beef,
A nice article for Picnics, in store and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
Nos. 327, 329, 331, cor. Penn and Wayne sts.
jy27-1w

KIER, MOORE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO S. M. KIER & CO.)
Refiners of Excelsior Carbon Oil,
AND DEALERS IN PETROLEUM.
Office, 261 Liberty st., below Hand,
jy27 1m PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAMS. HAMS. HAMS.
Star brand of Cincinnati Sugar-cured HAMS.
Star brand of Cincinnati Sugar-cured DRIED BEEF
Choice Beef Tongues.
For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
jy27 316 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—
3,000 bush. Prime Ohio Oats.
2,000 bush. Prime White Iowa Oats.
2 cars Prime Corn.
2 cars Spoiled Corn.
1 car second Middlings.
Inquire of KENNEDY & LOTHROP,
jy27 3t No. 13 Federal st., Allegheny.

$30 REWARD—
A reward of THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, of ALEXANDER BLACK, a deserter from the United States military service. The desertion occurred on 7th June, 1866, and the deserter is now supposed to be in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., where he resided at the time of enlistment. He is 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, and a printer by occupation. JAS. E. SMITH, 1st Lieut. 16th U. S. A., No. 96 Liberty st., recruiting officer. jy27 4t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of CURLING, ROBERTSON & CO. was dissolved on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1865, by the death of MORGAN ROBERTSON. LEWIS BETHERIDGE has paid and adjusted all claims due to said firm, and has transferred his interest therein to GEO. A. CURLING, JAMES CURLING, who will settle all claims due to or by said firm. GEO. A. CURLING,
Assignee for
A. B. CURLING, Jr.,
EDW'D DITHRIDGE.
jy6 1m

GYMNASTICS—The semi annual Gymnastic Entertainment
By the pupils of EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE, will be given at MELODEON HALL, corner Liberty and Fifth streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 29, at 8 o'clock. Exercises will commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents.
jy26-3t

BOYS' CLOTHING.
If you wish to purchase a suit of BOYS CLOTHING cheap, and made after the latest style, call at 54 and 56 West Diamond Hall, No. 169, corner St. Clair and Liberty streets, Allegheny. ADOLPH & BRO.
N. B.—Imported Coats, Cassimeres and Vestings constantly on hand, which will be made to order on short notice, and warranted to fit. myl5

AGENTS WANTED—
J. T. HEADLEY'S
History of the War
NOW READY. Complete in two volumes, also in one. It is published in all the principal cities of America, and valuable HISTORY OF THE REBELLION which is universally pronounced the best. Of 200,000 volumes, and a large portion of the country still unsupplied. We are now filling our presses night and day to enable us to supply our agents. Men are wanted in every county to engage in the employment. We find this a rare opportunity. The price of the work in one volume is so low, compared with other publications, that it will be within the reach of all classes. For full particulars send for circular.
A. M. WINSTON & CO.,
jy25 118 Asylum st., Hartford, Conn.

LEATHER BELTING—
CHESSMAN & CLARK,
NO. 11 OHIO ST., near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, manufacture 12 to 24 inches wide, Rubber Belting, Cemented and Riveted OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING, which will be warranted to repaired a short notice. Particular attention paid to Belts for Rolling Mills and heavy work. All work warranted. Orders respectfully solicited.
jel5-1m&W&F

CEMENT. CEMENT.
PENNSYLVANIA HYDRAULIC CEMENT
always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
my19 6m W&S No. 118 Second street.

EMPIRE!
SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE.
This Machine is constructed on a new principle of action—is simple, is perfect, and has VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Having been examined by the Committee of Awards of the Franklin Institute, and pronounced

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch alike on both sides.

NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.

And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on all kinds of fabrics, from the finest Cambric to the heaviest Cloth. Runs steadily, without noise, and with the least possible friction, it runs smoothly, and is, EMPHATICALLY A

NOISELESS MACHINE.

It being the last Standard Sewing Machine patented we claim, for it to be one of the simplest and best in principle, and we are prepared to see this UNRIVALED MACHINE should called

CARSON BROTHERS
No. 20 FIFTH STREET,
jy26 Diamond ABOVE ANDREW'S TEA STORE.

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.
jy26

JAMES ONSLOW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Claim Agent, Collector and Scrivener.
Office—In Commercial Counting Room.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special attention given to Collections in my line of business. myl6-tf

NEW DRY GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
Cheaper Than Ever.
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market Street.
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS,
LINEN GOODS
LESS THAN EVER.
MUSLINS II and 12 1-2 Cents.
BRILLIANTS 12 1-2 cents.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS only $1 25.
SHAWLS only $2 00.
CLOAKS only $4 00.

**

The Daily Commercial

AWAKING.

Fill me a brimming bowl—no sip
Or the red Burgundian wine—
Or the morning, dew-pearled wine—
Let the bubbles burst from the lips of the cup
Like the frozen heart of mine.
A heart that is numb, a heart that has been
That weeps and grieves no more,
For the fiery blood of the purple grape
Shall double the orbit of mine.
And you'll come back a finer, potent spell
Of the great magician wine!

Singing me a wild and wildering song,
A song of the olden time,
Of the olden, golden time—
When the jocund years, as they danced along,
Rang out a merry chime,
Of hope and of wine, of love and of truth,
And all that is sublime.
For the quickening soul of a melody
Shall scatter the shame from a life,
And the fainted hopes of the past shall leap
Once more to the light divine!

Give me a song and lingering kiss,
From maid of the starry eye—
Of the dark and starry eye,
Through my waking eyes let the thrill of bliss
Like a flash electric fly,
Light the burning depths of my yearning soul
Like lava in ear the sky—
For the answering heart of a maiden fair
Shall ravish the griefs from mine,
And a passion pure as the olden love
Will the olden joy shall twine!

Mormon Emigration.

The polluting and deluding influence of Mormonism is rapidly extending to other lands, and to the shame of the land from which it comes. Emissaries from Brigham Young are engaged in the active and fruitful work of promoting emigration to Utah, and large additions are constantly made to the miserable population which he has under his control. So long as our Government remains inactive and tolerant of the iniquity of Mormonism, so long will thousands be decoyed from other lands, to lives of shame and bitterness in Utah. The London Times says: "These agents have mapped out Europe into dioceses, and have taken especial charge of the people of these islands. They have high sounding names and are lavishing with a success which must make the venerable sinners who send them forth chuckle over so much diabolical infatuation. If these high priests of darkness laid themselves out for making converts among the educated classes—if they addressed their appeals to those who have wit and sense enough to detect a gross lie, a shameful fraud when they see it—we may be sure that something would be done. But they are wise in their day and generation. As a rule only the weak minded and credulous fall into the trap; and, indeed, the trap is only intended for them.

"It may be true that little can be done; that the wisdom of human legislation and human skill be to cope with the folly of those who love a delusion in proportion to its magnificence and misery which it entails, a mortal has to dwell. That weeps and grieves no more,
For the fiery blood of the purple grape
Shall double the orbit of mine.
And you'll come back a finer, potent spell
Of the great magician wine!

Singing me a wild and wildering song,
A song of the olden time,
Of the olden, golden time—
When the jocund years, as they danced along,
Rang out a merry chime,
Of hope and of wine, of love and of truth,
And all that is sublime.
For the quickening soul of a melody
Shall scatter the shame from a life,
And the fainted hopes of the past shall leap
Once more to the light divine!

Give me a song and lingering kiss,
From maid of the starry eye—
Of the dark and starry eye,
Through my waking eyes let the thrill of bliss
Like a flash electric fly,
Light the burning depths of my yearning soul
Like lava in ear the sky—
For the answering heart of a maiden fair
Shall ravish the griefs from mine,
And a passion pure as the olden love
Will the olden joy shall twine!

Mormon Emigration.

The polluting and deluding influence of Mormonism is rapidly extending to other lands, and to the shame of the land from which it comes. Emissaries from Brigham Young are engaged in the active and fruitful work of promoting emigration to Utah, and large additions are constantly made to the miserable population which he has under his control. So long as our Government remains inactive and tolerant of the iniquity of Mormonism, so long will thousands be decoyed from other lands, to lives of shame and bitterness in Utah. The London Times says: "These agents have mapped out Europe into dioceses, and have taken especial charge of the people of these islands. They have high sounding names and are lavishing with a success which must make the venerable sinners who send them forth chuckle over so much diabolical infatuation. If these high priests of darkness laid themselves out for making converts among the educated classes—if they addressed their appeals to those who have wit and sense enough to detect a gross lie, a shameful fraud when they see it—we may be sure that something would be done. But they are wise in their day and generation. As a rule only the weak minded and credulous fall into the trap; and, indeed, the trap is only intended for them.

"It may be true that little can be done; that the wisdom of human legislation and human skill be to cope with the folly of those who love a delusion in proportion to its magnificence and misery which it entails, a mortal has to dwell. That would apply to any attempt which is made to omit a gluttonous and dirty age the stream of vice at its fountain-head. We do not hear of Roman Catholics being drawn into the Mormon holes, or of an Irish emigration to Utah. Why, therefore, should the Protestant Welsh, or the small yeomanry of some of our agricultural counties, or the industrious men and women of our great towns, having a little money, or its equivalent in good health, become the prey of a mercenary set of adventurers?"

George Hudson, the Railway King.

The misery caused by the failure of two or three banks, in England, is extreme and wide spread. Hundreds of tradesmen, clergymen, poor widows, and half pay officers, have lost every penny of their savings. —correspondent, in speaking of these cases and of the suicides they have led to, says: One afternoon, during the worst part of the excitement, I was walking through the city, when my eye caught the figure of a stout, shabbily dressed man, old and wretched, leaning against a post and looking moodily at the crowds that were passing. I remembered those features, though time, trouble, and I believe some little excess, had altered them,—but forgot for a moment to whom they belonged. It was only for a moment, and then I remembered the features and person of George Hudson, the quondam railway king, once reputed to be the richest speculator in England; at whose table dukes, earls, marquises and members of Parliament paid obsequious homage. What Londoner forgets the wonderful parties at Albert Gate, when the golden idol, the railway King, was dwelling there the envy and the admiration of every snob in the land? Positively there were creatures who got up a tremendous testimonial to him, *because he was so rich*. Through it all, he was the same vulgar, ignorant man that in the draper's shops had been disliked of his fellows, but his faults were unseen. His praises were sung by the most exclusive of the fashionable sets, and when the Duke of Wellington took him on, the metropolis was in ecstacies. But George Hudson was a rogue, and his misdeeds overtook him. His fall was rapider than his rise. The law compelled him to disgorge one sum after another, until he had hardly enough to live upon decently, and judging by his outer man, the other day, I should be inclined to doubt if he has not sunk yet lower down. I wonder what his reflections are? Does he ever pass by the palace he inhabited at the West end? Do any of those who were wont to toady him, give him a nod? Poor George Hudson! If he had not contributed to sleep fit poverty so many infinitely better people than himself, one night almost be inclined to pity him.

The Contest for the British Crown.

On the fourth day's trial of the claims of Mrs. Ryves and son for the English throne, instead of Queen Victoria, the plaintiff, Mrs. Ryves, was on the stand, and testified to the acquaintance of the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, with the secrets of her birth. The direct examination was followed by a vigorous cross-examination on the part of the Government, with which she is said to have sustained remarkably well. The evidence for the plaintiff is now all in. Thus far, the only serious set-back which she appears to have received, was the opinion of Mr. Netherclift, the expert, that the signature of Lord Chatham was not genuine in some of the documents produced, and also his less decisively expressed distrust of that of Mr. Dunning. The Judge has, however, himself very strongly prejudiced against the petitioner, and it appears quite obvious that she will get no satisfaction. We trust that it she be an impostor or the victim of other persons' forgeries the fact will be made to appear that no one can entertain a doubt on the subject. It is the duty of the British Government to make a clear case for itself. Any attempt to break down the suit by brow-beating the prosecuting party will inevitably increase public sympathy for the latter.

Trout Fishing in California.

Game of all kinds are plentiful in California. A correspondent gives his experience of a day's trout fishing within twenty-five miles of San Francisco. He says whilst enjoying the sport, guails were twittering around him by hundreds, long-eared rabbits, hares and little cotton-tails were peeping at him from the bushes and wild pigeons were hovering about in the trees. But trout was his game for that day, and after eating the sport all day with only a trout snapper, himself and companion, who was an amateur, proceeded to count the game. His companion only claimed eight, while he had five miles of a hundred each, not little chaps no larger than your finger, but such as make the fly-rod move its quality.

What Writings Require a Stamp.

1st. Instruments of writing dated before October 1, 1862, co not require a stamp.

2d. Those dated between October 1, 1862, and August 1, 1864, may be stamped either before or after use by the court, register or recorder.

3d. Those dated since August 1, 1864, and not twelve months old, may be stamped before a United States Collector without payment of the penalty of $50.

4th. Those dated after August 1, 1864, and more than twelve months old, can be stamped upon the payment of the penalty of $50.

SMOKING MAKES CROSS HUSBANDS AMIABLE.—Mrs. Smith: "Why do I allow my husband to smoke in the house? Because I know I should not stop him for the world! Do you know that when he is angry with me—when we have been having a word or two together, as suppose the best of husbands and wives occasionally have, he rushes to his cigar and leaves me for a good hour all to myself. It seems to relieve him, and saves me an infinity of blowing up. After he has smoked his cigar and leaves on the poor creature is quite mild, and sometimes he will actually beg my pardon! The only serious set-back which she appears to have received, was the opinion of Mr. Netherclift, the expert, that the signature of Lord Chatham was not genuine in some of the documents produced, and also his less decisively expressed distrust of that of Mr. Dunning. The Judge has, however, himself very strongly prejudiced against the petitioner, and it appears quite obvious that she will get no satisfaction. We trust that it she be an impostor or the victim of other persons' forgeries the fact will be made to appear that no one can entertain a doubt on the subject. It is the duty of the British Government to make a clear case for itself. Any attempt to break down the suit by brow-beating the prosecuting party will inevitably increase public sympathy for the latter.

Trout Fishing in California.

Game of all kinds are plentiful in California. A correspondent gives his experience of a day's trout fishing within twenty-five miles of San Francisco. He says whilst enjoying the sport, guails were twittering around him by hundreds, long-eared rabbits, hares and little cotton-tails were peeping at him from the bushes and wild pigeons were hovering about in the trees. But trout was his game for that day, and after eating the sport all day with only a trout snapper, himself and companion, who was an amateur, proceeded to count the game. His companion only claimed eight, while he had five miles of a hundred each, not little chaps no larger than your finger, but such as make the fly-rod move its quality.

What Writings Require a Stamp.

1st. Instruments of writing dated before October 1, 1862, co not require a stamp.

2d. Those dated between October 1, 1862, and August 1, 1864, may be stamped either before or after use by the court, register or recorder.

3d. Those dated since August 1, 1864, and not twelve months old, may be stamped before a United States Collector without payment of the penalty of $50.

4th. Those dated after August 1, 1864, and more than twelve months old, can be stamped upon the payment of the penalty of $50.

SMOKING MAKES CROSS HUSBANDS AMIABLE.—Mrs. Smith: "Why do I allow my husband to smoke in the house? Because I know I should not stop him for the world! Do you know that when he is angry with me—when we have been having a word or two together, as

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. HENDERSON.
Benefit of
MRS. JULIA SYLVESTER,
On which occasion her daughter, Miss LOUISA SYLVESTER, who has kindly volunteered, will appear as NORAH GIBBS, MRS. SYLVESTER as Lady Loadsalridge.
THIS EVENING, the comedy of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Sure ..... Fanny Burt,
Dazzle ..... Miss Wells,
To conclude with
SLASHER AND CRASHER.
Thursday, Benefit of H. A. WENTWORTH.

ROBINSON'S
Great Southwestern Circus,
WILL EXHIBIT ON
RED LION LOT
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY,
Tuesday and Wednesday, July 3d and 4th.

This Company comprises the following well known talent: The Great Robinson Family, who of themselves are a sufficient character of par excellence of the Exhibition. The great Deevants Brothers, Charles McAuley, W. T. Odell, J. Adams, Master Dan, and the dwarf Nehamo, see Wm. and Chas. Cowell, clowns.
Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. Admission, 50c; Children, 25c.
The two grand Performances July 4th, 10 A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M.
C. E. RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
mh16-ly
PITTSBURGH
NATIONAL BANK
OF
COMMERCE,
COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.
Capital - - - $500,000
Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.
Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
OFFICERS.
A. PATTERSON, President. | JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
A. PATTERSON, | WM. REED,
JAMES McCANDLESS, | ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
CHARLES KLARKART, | WM. McCULLOUGH,
WM. H. BROWN, | WM. S. HAVEN,
JOHN MELLON. | [apl-eod

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pa. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privileges to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; to receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange or all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company for its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, | ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, | FRANCIS G. BALLEY,
THOMAS RESEK, | JOHN H. ZALSTON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, | JOHN WILSON.
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
mh7

INSURANCE.

OVER $100,000 LOSSES PAID
At this Agency Since its Establishment in 1859.
FIRE, LIFE,
Marine and Accident
INSURANCE
TAKEN AT
J. W. Arrott's Gen'l. Ins. Agency,
37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.
Continental Insurance Company, Cash Assets over $1,500,000
Lorillard 1,000,000
North American 750,000
Arctic 600,000
Home 1,200,000
Mansouri 250,000
New York Accidental 250,000
New York Life 5,000,000
Insurances effected in the above Companies, which are strictly First Class, and worthy the CONFIDENCE and patronage of the community.
Applications for Insurance, Policies and Polities filled by the undersigned. Also, all losses PROMPTLY adjusted and paid by J. W. ARROTT, Agt.,
No. 37 Fifth st., Bank Block.
mh19-3m

WESTERN INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Capital at Co's warehouse, 94 stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character so justly acquired, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS
ALEX. NIMICK, | ANDREW AUELEY,
A. E. SILLEY, | ALEXANDER SPEER,
JAMES McAULEY | DAVID M. LONG,
CAPT. THOS. M'KEE | RICHARD HOLLIDAY,
C. R. HERRON, | CHARLES J. CLARKE
S. W. DICKSON, | JOHN R. McCUNE,
JAMES P. HANNA.
WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.
Insures against all Kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. McCORD, VICE PRESIDENT.
C. G. DONNELL, SECRETARY.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent
DIRECTORS:
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., | Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN D. McCORD, | GEO. S. HEAD,
C. G. HUSSEY, | CHAS. HAYS,
HARVEY CHILDS, | R. L. FAHNESTOCK,
T. J. HOSKINSON, | GEO. D. McGREW,
ROBERT M. DAVIS, | ISAAC JONES
feb14

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Marks and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage to the navigation of the Western and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayou and the navigation of the sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:
WM. BAGALEY, | JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES M'CLURE, | JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON, | S. HARRADON,
R. F. LEE, | J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
SAMUEL LEA, | JOHN S. DILWORTH,
EDWARD A. HIDDES, | GEORGE SINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON, | WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.
dec3

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings. Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
WM. PHILIPS, | SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT, | CHAS. L. ROBERTS,
JOHN R. PARKE, | WM. VANE'ING,
FRANK S. BISSELL, | JAS. D. SKINNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK, | B. HANSON LOVE
Capt. JAMES MILLER | CHAS. ARBUCKLE
WM. PHILIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.
P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

THOMAS PALMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WALL PAPER,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, &c
Green Oil Cloth and Buff Holland.
Warehouse, No. 91 Wood Street.
Second door below Diamond Alley,
mh26-3m PITTSBURGH, Pa.

BUILDING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $1400 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGEE, Agent,
my24-ly-T,Th,S 113 Third street.

A ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. McCORD, VICE PRESIDENT.
C. G. DONNELL, SECRETARY.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent
DIRECTORS:
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., | Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN D. McCORD, | GEO. S. HEAD,
C. G. HUSSEY, | CHAS. HAYS,
HARVEY CHILDS, | R. L. FAHNESTOCK,
T. J. HOSKINSON, | GEO. D. McGREW,
ROBERT M. DAVIS, | ISAAC JONES
feb14

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Manager ..... W. H. LEAK.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING, June 27,
LAST NIGHTS OF
MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS,
FELIX A. VINCENT,
And the most gorgeous spectacle of
ALADDIN,
With grand imposing scenery.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in consistence places in the city. Also, Hydraulic Whitewashing, will promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, next to the the principal corners in the city, and have no exclusive use of the same. jel8-ly

POSTPONEMENT
THE U. S. PRIZE
CONCERT,
To have been given at
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,
Monday, May 28, 1866, will positively take place at the "Rink Hall," Wabash Ave., Chicago,
MONDAY, July 9, '66,
ON WHICH OCCASION
Half a Million Dollars in Prizes
Will be presented to Ticket Holders, including
$100,000
IN GREENBACKS.

The postponement is an unavoidable necessity, (not so much in consequence of the manner of tickets yet unsold,) as the positive necessity there is for the proper preparation for those already disposed of, which has been delayed in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of a portion of our Agents in making their proper returns.
We Advise all Parties Wanting Tickets
To send for them without delay, as we have but a limited number yet on hand. We wish most particularly to impress upon the minds of our Agents the importance of their making their returns at once and of rendering whatever explanations may be necessary to parties heretofore. We will say to those sending for tickets, that if they do not receive them by the time their order is received, the money will be returned.
No Agencies are given to parties to whom the sale of tickets will be considered, as we have no more than sufficient tickets to supply those Agents we have already appointed. Those Agents are to be found in the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores in this city, and at our office, 153 Dearborn street, price $1 each. Letters by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.
We will be the publishers of the list of persons wanting to order tickets by mail to the following
SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES:
Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets and forwarding us the money for the same will be allowed the following commission, viz:
WE WILL SEND
5 Tickets to one address for $4 50
10 do do do 9 00
20 do do do 17 50
30 do do do 25 00
40 do do do 33 00
50 do do do 43 50
And 100 do do do 87 00
To every one send the name and postoffice address of each subscriber. Money by draft, postoffice order or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.
All communications should be addressed to
WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
133 Dearborn street, Chicago.
The Proprietors will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument the $2 000 also, there will be $2,000 reserved from the premium drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.
REFERENCES—Wilkinson, Ex-Senator, of Minn.; Geo. V. Lawrence, M. C., of Penn.; Alex. Randall, Ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Hiram Barney, Collector of Port; Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Lefingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, Peoria; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsyth, Asst. Ass'r. U. S. Chicago; Hon. Wm. Montague, of Va.; Reporters of watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, La.
Proposals for inserting this advertisement are requested my26 1mesod

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
FOR SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-ly

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Rooting and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 83 Third street. my1

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
Bureau of Yards and Docks, March, 1866. }
Sealed proposals for such class separately endorsed (proposals for class 1 to be endorsed thereon) will be received at this office until the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock, p. m., at which time the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the articles hereinafter specified, which with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application. Bids will be received, by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the articles named in the class by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, and by the pay master general thereto, or by the bureau for any of all of the yards.
To prevent collusion or misunderstanding in making the offers, but will be received from persons owning or having control of more than one article, or more than one class, but will be received from persons owning or having control of more than one article, or more than one class, but will be received from persons owning or having control of more than one article, or more than one class

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

DEATH.—Joseph Schaffner, the little boy who was run over by a buggy, on Sunday evening, in Butcher's Run, died yesterday afternoon. The Coroner will investigate the matter to-day.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Abo ut eight o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Fort Pitt Glass House, on Pennsylvania Avenue, owned by Dilthrige & Co., but it was extinguished before the arrival of the steamers. The loss was trifling.

ANOTHER OLD SOLDIER GONE.—Mr. Jacob Feddis, sr., a soldier of the war of 1812, died yesterday morning at his residence, 90 Logan street, Sixth ward, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

IN TOWN.—Col. H. C. Alleman and General Willis ms, the Committe e appoint d to investigate the Culver, Penn & Co., Bank frauds at Franklin, are in the city. They will finish their report in a few days.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—James Onslow, Notary Public, can hereafter be found, during business hours, in the counting room of the COMMERCIAL, where he will be pleased to see all persons having business in his line.

BRUTAL.—Yesterday afternoon a fight occurred at the corner of Liberty and Wood streets, between Frank Kirkpatrick and a man named Oakes, during which Kirkpatrick bit off Oakes' lower lip. Oakes was arrested but Kirkpatrick is still at large.

SUN STR OKE.—Patrick Fitzgerald, employed in hauling coal in the First ward, Allegheny, was sun struck yesterday morning, while loading his wagon at the river. Medical assistance was immediately rendered him, and he is now pronounced out of danger.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY ALUMNI.—This evening the Alumni of the Western University, will hold an important meeting at the University Building, corner of Diamond and Ross streets, preparatory to the commencement exercises, which are to take place next Friday evening, at Christ's Methodist Episcopal Church.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.—The Rochester Base Ball Club, of Rochester, Beaver county, has been organized by choosing the following officers: President, Harrison J. Chandler; Vice President, Walter Undy; Secretary, Addison Whistler; Treasurer, Henry Kelly. Committee: A. Tomlinson, Jos. Senior, and Wm. Wallace. The Club to meet every Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

THE LATE MURDER IN NEW CASTLE.—A man named R. Brown has been arrested in New Castle, charged with the murder of Anthony Fisher, by knocking him into the canal. Brown had a hearing before Judge McGuffin on Saturday, Mr. Taylor appearing as his counsel and Messrs. Craig, Kuhn and McMichael for the State. Mr. Taylor made an application for the release of his client on *habeas corpus*, but the Judge acjourned the hearing until Monday next, at which time Brown was remanded to prison. Another individual named Wilson, in the vicinity has been arrested charged with being implicated in the murder. He had a hearing on Monday before Esquire Craig, at which time evidence has been elicited which would warrant his being held. The investigation is still progressing.

WHARFAGE ON STEAMBOATS.—At the meeting of the City Councils held on Monday evening, Mr. Morrow, Chairman of the Monongahela Ward Committee, reported that the committee directed by the Committee to introduce a resolution providing for an abatement of twenty-five per cent, on the wharfage of steamboats making weekly trips for that period, but after discussion ensued, during which it was stated that the wharfage had been increased during the past few years at least seventy-five per cent., and that steamboats were compelled to pay a much heavier rate of wharfage here than at any other port on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The resolution was finally withdrawn, with the understanding that the Committee on Ordinances would inquire into the matter and submit an ordinance at the next meeting, reducing the rates now charged.

Distressing Accident.

Our Rochester correspondent, "Linwood," sends us the following: A distressing accident occurred in Fallstown, Beaver county, Monday evening. A little boy, eight years of age, son of Mr. James Johnson, was playing on a log raft, with two of his youthful companions, when each one successively fell through the loose logs. Both the boys were rescued by his aid, after which he slipped through himself and was drowned. The following relative to the above has been received from a New Brighton correspondent: Drowned, on Monday, 25th inst., Willie, son of James and Charlotte Johnson, of Fallstown, Pa., aged eight years and six months. The body has not been recovered. He was rather spare, with light hair, and was naked when drowned. Any information concerning the body will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents.

Criminal Court.

Court assembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, Judge Sterrett and Brown upon the bench, when the following cases were disposed of:

VERDICT IN THE NUISANCE CASE.—The trial of the case of the proprietors of the Pearl Oil Refinery, of Temperanceville, occupied the attention of the Court the greater portion of yesterday morning. Judge Brown charged the jury on the subject of nuisances, defining the offense to be anything that works inconvenience or damage to a class of persons, and especially affect the neighborhood in which it is, or may be, in order to constitute a public nuisance. Anything less than this is a private nuisance, and must, therefore, be corrected by civil proceedings. The question of fact was also a subject for the jury's consideration. His Honor stated that there were three distinct accounts charged in the indictment. First—For the erection and keeping up of works from which the noxious vapors arose. These were emitted, having no connection with the process of manufacture. Second—corrupting and poisoning the water of the creek, by the stream running through the upper portion of Temperanceville, and emptying into it refuse matter on the public high road, from which locations and unpleasant vapors arose.

The jury retired after seven o'clock and returned a verdict of acquittal on the first count, and guilty on the second and third accounts. Sentence was deferred.

FELONIC US ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

August J. Maute was indicted for having committed a felonious assault and battery upon Wm. Hageman. The prosecutor alleges that on the 28th of April last, Maute attacked Hageman at Frank Wolf's tavern, in McClure township, by striking him several severe blows, Hageman left the house and was followed by Maute. When about two hundred yards from the house, Maute again attacked Hageman and beat him in the head with a stone several times, injuring him very severely, and causing his face to be greatly disfigured. The prosecutor also alleges that Maute threw a stone at him, striking him on the head with it. The defendant plead not guilty to the indictment, but after the case had proceded some length, withdrew the plea and entered a plea of guilty simply to assault and battery. Sentence remanded for sentence.

LARCENY.

John H. Custer was indicted for larceny, on oath of Phillip Thomas, Thomas alleges that Custer stole from his premises, in Penn Township, a cow, valued at seventy dollars. The cow was afterwards found on the farm of the defendant in the same township. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. He was remanded.

William Boniface was next placed upon trial on a charge of larceny, preferred by Joseph Shallenberger. The prosecutor alleges that on the 27th of April last, the defendant, in company with a man named James Kernan, cut up a large coil of rope on the propeller "Col. Black," owned by James Kiley, and Peter Kelly, then moored near the Hand Street Bridge. They picked up the rope and were in the act of taking it away when they were stopped by the prosecutor, and in answer to a question, stated that they had been hired to remove the rope. An information was made before the Mayor, and they were arrested. The prosecutor stated that the defendants at the time they attempted to steal the rope were very much intoxicated. The jury found a verdict of guilty without leaving the box.

James Kernan was then placed upon trial for the larceny of the rope above mentioned. The jury also found Kernan guilty. They were remanded for sentences.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Catharine Flinney, of Temperanceville, was arraigned on an indictment for selling liquor without license, on oath of J. R. Larimer. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, the county to pay the costs.

Peter Kaitenborn, of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, was placed upon trial on a similar indictment. He was found guilty and sentenced by the court to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and costs.

Benjamin White, of Temperanceville, was indicted for selling liquor without license, on oath of J. R. Larimer. The jury found a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and costs.

John Fleicher, of the First ward, Allegheny, was tried on a similar indictment. He was found guilty, and ordered to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and costs.

James Stevenson and Charles Stevenson, of the First ward, Pittsburgh, was indicted for selling liquor without license. A jury out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Donahue was tried on an indictment for assault and battery, on oath of Darby McDonough. The affair arose out of the late street fight on Wylie street, the prosecutor alleging that the defendant knocked him down. The defendant was found guilty, and ordered to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

The same defendant was charged with surety of the peace, on oath of the same prosecutor. He was discharged upon paying the costs in the case.

James Stewart, sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary for burglary and felonious shooting, and Patrick Lally sentenced to one year and nine months imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the same offense, were conducted to that institution yesterday by the Sheriff.

Court adjourned until this morning.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—This evening has been set apart for the benefit of Mrs. Julia Sylvester, one of the ablest actresses in her line on the stage. There are few if any holidays in the dramatic season for the "old woman" of a stock company, and the patrons of the Theatre will testify that Mrs. Sylvester has appeared almost nightly during the present professional season. She deserves to have a substantial benefit. Her young and talented daughter will appear this evening as "Martha Gibbs," in "All that Glitters is not Gold," the benefiary sustaining the character of "Lady Leatherbridge." "Slasher and Crasher" will conclude the entertainment.

ALADDIN continues to attract delighted audiences to the Opera House, by the brilliancy of its scenery and appointments, and the aggressive performances of Mr. Alfred Williams and Felix A. Vincent. The play will be repeated to-night.

THE HANLON BROTHERS.—These famous gymnasts will appear at the Opera House next week. Their performances are of the remarkable order.

SELF BETRAYED.—The clique of Dentists who would fain disparage the Sozodont, betray, by their own foolish fretfulness, the fact that the preservative properties of this pure Vegetable Antiseptic is its real offense. It interferes with business interests; that's all.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world. The Troches are pronounced universally superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. je13

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
je11

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, June 26th, P. M.

The New York quotations received at 1½ A. M. to-day were as follows: Gold at 155¾; Eighty-ones, 110¾; Five-twenties, 103; Ten-forties, 98½; Seven-thirties, 102⅝; Certificates, 100; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89½; Fort Wayne, 97½; Erie, 69; Chicago and Northwestern, 49½; Bonnethoff (Oil) 11½; Pit Hole, 2½; United States, 45½; Gregory (Gold) 18½; Smith and Parmalee, 9½.

—Our local market continues inactive and very few transactions are made. Allegheny County Fives we quote at 75; Pittsburgh Fives, 74; Connellsville Railroad Sixes, 81; Columbia Railroad is offered at 49 in small lots.

—There are two thousand men and some five hundred women engaged in the gold gambling business in the city of New York, and the most modest creatures, keep a little in the background, and operate through their brokers. Each lady or gentleman outside who comes to Wall street almost every day to take a "flyer" in some up or down of the gold market. Gold gambling is the greatest curse of the country—everything is unsettled by it. A fair portion of the gold gamblers are very religious men or very pious women; still they care nothing for law or truth. They are great usurers, taking 240 per cent. per annum, or gold pay for interest on gold; and to help their side of the game they will lie worse than Peter did to the maid just before the cock crew.

These good gamblers are very great friends to the country! They discharge their obligations to the Government! Still, not one in ten pays his license, nor one red cent tax on his sales.

It is almost certain that Congress will alter the law so that banks can, after the 1st of July, still pay out State Bank currency, without paying the tax of 10 per cent., and in lieu, tax the banks that have currency outstanding, at one per cent. per month. This will give the Government more revenue and still be more effective in winding up the life of old State Bank Currency. *Thompson's Reporter.*

—The Directors of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable, free of government tax, on the 17th July next. The dividend of 2½ per cent, on the third mortgage bonds was also ordered to be paid on the same day.

—The principal victim in the New York stock market slaughter-house, at present, is Western Union Telegraph stock. Outside parties bought this stock pretty largely, in anticipation of an advance, at prices ranging from 70 to 61. It was confidently believed that the consolidation effected between the Western Union and American Companies would put the price up, the result, however, was the reverse of this, notwithstanding the fact that it gave greater value to the stock. But the professional operators in New York, as soon as the consolidation was effected sold the volume of stock thereby created. Combinations, like that in Western Union stock, for manipulations, took the Cleveland and Pittsburgh stock, and Quicksilver Mining, in Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.

—The Bank money article says: Gold is active and strong. The borrowing rates is 1 @ 6 in favor of the payer. Sterling bills are firm at previous rates; drafts can get more than York per cent. for call loans, on good securities. Commercial paper is extremely offered, and the rates are 9@12 per cent. The stock market is very unsettled, and prices and the quotations are well unfolded. Registered, of '81, were sold at 112 yesterday; 5s, at 104; and 10-40s, at 103. Cumberland is firm at 102¾@102¾. State stocks are firm. New York county loan is inquired for at 102, and is offered at 75, at 96. Railroad shares are quiet and dull. Erie, which is active and has risen to 69¾. After the board it closed at 69. Reading at 100, Cleveland and Pittsburgh at 90, North Western at 49¾, North and American, of the Stanton, Bankers Express, the stock of the old companies was waterlogged, and the cash assets divided among the original holders. The watered stock was then laked down to par and under. Thus the way was opened for buying in at a low rate the stock issued to the holders of National Bankers' Express.

And now what do we find? The watered Express stock, which was loaded upon gone it chiefly and upon real property very slightly sold in New York on Friday as follows:

Adams Express	122
American	125
United States	107

This is about the history of the Western Union Telegraph. The Company has a money copy of the business in the United States. Its capacity could be quadrupled, and in addition to which it has valuable exclusive privileges on all the railroads in the country. The gross earnings of the company, now under one organization, last year were $8,000,000. The net earnings were $4,000,000, but this was owing to the extra expense consequent upon the sharp competition that prevailed. It is managers estimate that the net earnings are now at the rate of $4,000,000 per year, or 10 per cent. on the par value of the stock. It is confidently believed by Mr. Wade, President of the Company, that a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. will be declared in January from actual earnings. In other words, the stock is now a certain 8 per cent. investment, with no debts of consequence. The mortgage is trifling, with a monopoly of the telegraph business and fluid in the country. Competition will exist in the future, unless by oppressive management the public shall be led to invest capital in new lines merely for the sake of opposition and without any prospect of getting their money back. This is in brief the condition of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as semi-officially reported; and how long the stock is likely to remain at or below fifty dollars per share, the reader can judge for himself. It is of course a dangerous stock to speculate in. All fancy stocks are. Still, in New York, it is the favorite to speculate in; but as an investment it cannot fail to yield a handsome profit. Those of our fellow holders is to put it quietly away and leave the New York operators to play their game out. In regard to the consolidation, it is well enough understood William Orton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be elected President, in July. Mr. Wade, who is now President, declines to serve; and the Cincinnati stockholders will have no representation in the Board of Directors, in the person of Alfred Gaither, Esq., the popular and well known head of the Adams Express Company in this city.—*Cin. Gazette.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1866.

Business, since our last, has undergone no particular change, there being a moderate demand for certain articles, while others were neglected, and the trade was oppressively hot. Produce receipts were arriving slowly. The market, however, contains an ample supply. Prices appeared weak. Flour—Prices continue to hold their own. The supply on the market is not large. This increases the confidence of holders, who decline making concessions in order to effect sales. The export demand has fallen off. Groceries—We have nothing to note in addition to this article. Holders were firm in their views at the advance we have previously noticed. The market contains a fair supply. Barrels for shipping flour is being rapidly reduced by the jobbing demand. The market exhibited increasing firmness for exporting purposes. The southern section of the South is reported to be pretty well supplied. Hay—Sales are made with ready sale. The reports for some days were limited. Butter was dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Prices have a downward tendency. Cheese—The market was unsettled, prices were irregular. The receipts from the West continue liberal. Wheat was decidedly the leading article. Eggs firm, with a good demand for export and home purposes. Tried Hams—Sales are moving with a good local demand. Business on the landing was quiet. Freights being very scarce, boats have to wait some time before they procure a trip. The passenger travel has fallen off. The new freight packet R. C. Gray takes her departure this day for St. Paul. The new cotton packet Lotus No. 2, loaded with agricultural implements, takes her departure this day for Memphis. Stocks—The market for Petroleum and Mining shares was quiet and steady. Boston, 175; Consolidated Gregory, 20@; Grimmell gold, 97; Smith & Parmalee, 9@; New York gold, 40; Corydon, 19@; Pindle River, 50.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The money market is easy at 6@7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling exchange is firm, of prime bills offering at 108¾, per cent. below that rate. Commercial bills are comparatively unsalable. Good documentary bills are in demand this morning at 109¾. It is difficult to sell the best names at over 109¾. Gold is dull and heavy at 155¾@155¾. Erie shows more firmness apparently from purchases for short account. Reading is firm, and price opened at 99¾ and closed at 99¾. Chicago and North western are also firmer. Pacific Mail is in addition to which it has valuable exclusive privileges on all the railroads in the country. The gross earnings of the company, now under one organization, last year were $8,000,000. The net earnings were $4,000,000, but this was owing to the extra expense consequent upon the sharp competition that prevailed. Its managers estimate that the net earnings are now at the rate of $4,000,000 per year, or 10 per cent. on the par value of the stock. It is confidently believed by Mr. Wade, President of the Company, that a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. will be declared in January from actual earnings. In other words, the stock is now a certain 8 per cent. investment, with no debts of consequence. The mortgage is trifling, with a monopoly of the telegraph business and fluid in the country. Competition will exist in the future, unless by oppressive management the public shall be led to invest capital in new lines merely for the sake of opposition and without any prospect of getting their money back. This is in brief the condition of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as semi-officially reported; and how long the stock is likely to remain at or below fifty dollars per share, the reader can judge for himself. It is of course a dangerous stock to speculate in. All fancy stocks are. Still, in New York, it is the favorite to speculate in; but as an investment it cannot fail to yield a handsome profit. Those of our fellow holders is to put it quietly away and leave the New York operators to play their game out. In regard to the consolidation, it is well enough understood William Orton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be elected President, in July. Mr. Wade, who is now President, declines to serve; and the Cincinnati stockholders will have no representation in the Board of Directors, in the person of Alfred Gaither, Esq., the popular and well known head of the Adams Express Company in this city.—*Cin. Gazette.*

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 155¾.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1866.
GOLD.

The gold market was weaker towards the close, and fell off to 155¾.

EXCHANGE.

The market for exchange is nominally firmer, but there is very little doing. Brokers bills are quoted at 108¼@108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government securities were firmer this afternoon in the absence of sellers. Following were the closing prices: Coupons, 1881, 107½@107¾; coupons, 1904, June 7-30's, 102½@102¾.

STOCKS.

The stock market was quiet and steady at the second regular board and later open boards, while at the close of the day, and at one time cash stock was worth 1 1-16 @ 1¼ per cent. The principal movement in the stock does not make much progress, and it closed weak.

PETROLEUM AND MINING SHARES

Were quiet and steady. Boston, 175; Consolidated Gregory, 20@; Grimmell gold, 97; Smith & Parmalee, 9@; New York gold, 40; Corydon, 19@; Pindle River, 50.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The money market is easy at 6@7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling exchange is firm, of prime bills offering at 108¾, per cent. below that rate. Commercial bills are comparatively unsalable. Good documentary bills are in demand this morning at 109¾. It is difficult to sell the best names at over 109¾. Gold is dull and heavy at 155¾@155¾. Erie shows more firmness apparently from purchases for short account. Reading is firm, and price opened at 99¾ and closed at 99¾. Chicago and North western are also firmer. Pacific Mail is in addition to which it has valuable exclusive privileges on all the railroads in the country. The gross earnings of the company, now under one organization, last year were $8,000,000. The net earnings were $4,000,000, but this was owing to the extra expense consequent upon the sharp competition that prevailed. Its managers estimate that the net earnings are now at the rate of $4,000,000 per year, or 10 per cent. on the par value of the stock. It is confidently believed by Mr. Wade, President of the Company, that a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. will be declared in January from actual earnings. In other words, the stock is now a certain 8 per cent. investment, with no debts of consequence. The mortgage is trifling, with a monopoly of the telegraph business and fluid in the country. Competition will exist in the future, unless by oppressive management the public shall be led to invest capital in new lines merely for the sake of opposition and without any prospect of getting their money back. This is in brief the condition of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as semi-officially reported; and how long the stock is likely to remain at or below fifty dollars per share, the reader can judge for himself. It is of course a dangerous stock to speculate in. All fancy stocks are. Still, in New York, it is the favorite to speculate in; but as an investment it cannot fail to yield a handsome profit. Those of our fellow holders is to put it quietly away and leave the New York operators to play their game out. In regard to the consolidation, it is well enough understood William Orton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be elected President, in July. Mr. Wade, who is now President, declines to serve; and the Cincinnati stockholders will have no representation in the Board of Directors, in the person of Alfred Gaither, Esq., the popular and well known head of the Adams Express Company in this city.—*Cin. Gazette.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1866.

Business yesterday was dull. The demand for crude and refined. The disposition of buyers being to hold off for lower prices, sellers think the present figures sufficiently low at least to meet their views. The result was yesterday's transactions in crude were among the smallest we have noted for some time. The stock of crude in this market has been reduced down to a limited quantity, besides the river to the oil regions is down to low water mark. Those desiring oil can have it at low rates. Refined—Sales 136 bbls. for bulk, or packages returned, being equal to 18@18½c including packages; when delivered on the cars ready for shipment 19½c was the current quotation. Small Oil was even duller in Allegheny and more difficult of sale; prices were about half a cent per gallon lower.

REFINED OILS.—The demand for shipment fell off greatly yesterday. Sales were unusually small as follows: Bonded—500 barrels, on the spot, at 33½; 500 barrels, do, from 1st to 15th of July, on the spot, at 31c; 500 do, during the month of July, 29c. Holders were asking yesterday's prices for Philadelphia delivery. We did not learn of any transactions. Free—Small sales in lots were reported at 34@35c per gallon.

CRUDE OIL.—The market was very dull. Prices were very unsettled. Sales of 265 barrels at 13c, barrels returned; 500 barrels do 13½c, same conditions; 350 barrels do, 13c, and 400 barrels bulk, 13c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Incecco Oil Co., bbls....	500
Lockhart & Frew, bbls....	200
Brewer, R & Co., bbls....	230
D Bushnell, bulk.....	900
Total.....	2,130

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 37 bbls refi'd for Philadelphia.
National Ref. & Storing Co., 267 bbls refi'd, Phila.
J. Kinney, Jr., 101 bbls refined, Phila.
National Ref. & Storing Co., 51 bbls tar, Phila.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bongher	Monon City.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Forest City	Gordon	Parkersburg.
Fleetwing	Hamilton	Cincinnati.
Liberty No 2		

Departed.

Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville,
Telegraph	Bongher	Monon City.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Arbor	Geneva.
Gen Leoff	Hamilton	Parkersburg

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight the marks on the Monongahela indicated three feet nine inches and falling. The weather during the forenoon was disagreeably warm. Towards evening we had a small hurricane.

The steamers Fayette and Chieftain left last evening with good trips.

The tow-boat Liberty No. 2 came in yesterday from Cincinnati with ten thousand empty oil barrels.

THE INSURANCE ON THE J. S. HALL.—We were correct in regard to the amount but not the figures. The following shows how the amount divided as follows: Pittsburgh, 3,000; Cash, 3,000; Eureka, 3,000; Boatman's, 3,000.

The Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Forest City, Capt. Gordon. She leaves this noon. This is a good boat and a fine aspect. Our friend Smith, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

The fine passenger steamer Leonora No. 2, Captain Davis, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. She is a very fine boat and of her class. Captain Davis is an experienced and careful pilot, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The new and handsome saloon packet Jennie Brown, Capt. Linnie Brown, has gone to Cincinnati to get another packet to put in the Parkersburg trade in connection with the Linnie Brown. The latter steamer has been making money in the above trade, notwithstanding the dull times. She always goes out well loaded with freight and passengers. Capt. Brown knows how to accommodate the public, and have built up a lucrative trade in a short time. Her office representative, Mr. Mills, is also a hard worker, assiduously to further the interests of the above packet.

The Band Packet left here Saturday evening last with a big trip; when near Vicksburg on Tuesday morning she broke both her cylinder heads and ran through her pitman, considerable damage to her machinery. She will be towed to Vicksburg, where she is now. She is expected here in ten days. The Literary will take her place and will leave here on the Saint Patrick's regular day.—*Saint Louis Democrat.*

Vicksburg.

June 26.—We learn that the cut-off has been made through Davis's Bend. It is now said to be one hundred and fifty feet in width, and about five feet in depth. The distance across is about five hundred yards, and around about twenty-five miles. The channel of the river will doubtless make the head of the chute at Big Black Island, which will create another cut off, and shorten the distance about ten miles more, and although the cut-off will be a considerable damage to her machinery. She will be towed to Vicksburg, and coupling on to the Ruth, again in ten days. The Literary will take her place and will leave here on the Saint Patrick's regular day.—*Saint Louis Democrat.*

Vicksburg.

June 26.—We learn that the cut-off has been made through Davis's Bend. It is now said to be one hundred and fifty feet in width, and about five feet in depth. The distance across is about five hundred yards, and around about twenty-five miles. The channel of the river will doubtless make the head of the chute at Big Black Island, which will create another cut off, and shorten the distance about ten miles more, and although the cut-off will be a considerable damage to her machinery. She will be towed to Vicksburg, and coupling on to the Ruth, again in ten days. The Literary will take her place and will leave here on the Saint Patrick's regular day.—*Saint Louis Democrat.*

IN TOWN.—Our esteemed friend Capt. Hugh Campbell, of the Band of Music, is meeting with his usual success in the Parkersburg trade. He says the boat is in the finest condition, and is capable of making very fine time. Her accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed. Capt. Campbell is one of the institutions in the trade, and his many friends will be pleased to learn of his success.

IN TOWN.—Our esteemed friend Capt. Hugh Campbell, of the Band of Music, is meeting with his usual success in the Parkersburg trade. He says the boat is in the finest condition, and is capable of making very fine time. Her accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed. Capt. Campbell is one of the institutions in the trade, and his many friends will be pleased to learn of his success.

The steamer Fayette and Chieftain left last evening with good trips.

The tow-boat Liberty No. 2 came in yesterday from Cincinnati with ten thousand empty oil barrels.

THE INSURANCE ON THE J. S. HALL.—We were correct in regard to the amount but not the figures. The following shows how the amount divided as follows: Pittsburgh, 3,000; Cash, 3,000; Eureka, 3,000; Boatman's, 3,000.

The Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Forest City, Capt. Gordon. She leaves this noon. This is a good boat and a fine aspect. Our friend Smith, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

The fine passenger steamer Leonora No. 2, Captain Davis, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. She is a very fine boat and of her class. Captain Davis is an experienced and careful pilot, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The new and handsome saloon packet Jennie Brown, Capt. Linnie Brown, has gone to Cincinnati to get another packet to put in the Parkersburg trade in connection with the Linnie Brown. The latter steamer has been making money in the above trade, notwithstanding the dull times. She always goes out well loaded with freight and passengers. Capt. Brown knows how to accommodate the public, and have built up a lucrative trade in a short time. Her office representative, Mr. Mills, is also a hard worker, assiduously to further the interests of the above packet.

The Band Packet left here Saturday evening last with a big trip; when near Vicksburg on Tuesday morning she broke both her cylinder heads and ran through her pitman, considerable damage to her machinery. She will be towed to Vicksburg, where she is now. She is expected here in ten days. The Literary will take her place and will leave here on the Saint Patrick's regular day.—*Saint Louis Democrat.*

Vicksburg.

June 26.—We learn that the cut-off has been made through Davis's Bend. It is now said to be one hundred and fifty feet in width, and about five feet in depth. The distance across is about five hundred yards, and around about twenty-five miles. The channel of the river will doubtless make the head of the chute at Big Black Island, which will create another cut off, and shorten the distance about ten miles more, and although the cut-off will be a considerable damage to her machinery. She will be towed to Vicksburg, and coupling on to the Ruth, again in ten days. The Literary will take her place and will leave here on the Saint Patrick's regular day.—*Saint Louis Democrat.*

Cairo.

June 24.—The following is our port list for the past twenty-four hours:

Spray, Johnsonville for St. Louis; Tyrone, Nashville to return; Memphis, Cincinnati for Little Rock; James A Trover, Florence to return; Naugatuck, Memphis for Cincinnati; Imperial, St. Louis for Nashville; Leonidas, Pittsburgh for St. Louis; Armada, Evansville to return; Talisman, St. Louis for Cincinnati; Tennessee, Nashville to return. The Spray and Leonidas had moderate trips. The Tyrone brought 132 hogsheads of tobacco; 40 bales of cotton for re-shipment to New Orleans; 40 tubs lard and 50 bundles printing paper for Memphis; 9 hhds. of tobacco, 338 bbls. of rosin, and 12 tons of Government for Saint Louis. The Memphis, Imperial and Talisman were well laden. The Trover had 45,000 feet of flooring for Memphis; 5 hhds of tobacco for New Orleans, and 450 cedar posts for St. Louis. She reports the Tennessee rising at Florence. The Naugatuck has 288 bales of cotton, 12 oil barrels for Cincinnati; 22 bales of cotton for E ansville. The Armada brought 25 hhds. tobacco, seventy-five bales hay, 100 bbls. flour and meal, 11 casks bacon, and 75 sacks of corn for New Orleans; a moderate trip of Cairo freight. The Tennessee had nine hhds. tobacco and 16 bales cotton for New Orleans.

The river has risen two inches. Weather clear. Thermometer 95 degrees at noon. Business fair.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE!

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Indispensable to every

STEAM BOILER,

MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND STATIONARY.

By its use all kinds of Steam Boilers are Cleaned and kept from Scale, From ten to Fifteen per Cent. in Fuel Saved.

EXPLOSIONS OF STEAM BOILERS ON LAND AND SEA, ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE.

The American Anti-Incrustation Company are prepared to remove Scale from any and every description of Steam Boiler, and prevent the burdensome addition or scale from forming. By the use of the Anti-Incrustator the consumption of fuel is much reduced; the Steam Boiler Manufacturers, Furnaces, Forges, Locomotives, Steamboats, Collieries, etc., to clean boilers, dispensed with, and the dangers from the terrible effects of boiler explosions greatly lessened.

Experience has clearly demonstrated the utility of the Anti-Incrustator, and the certainty of its attaining the very desirable object claimed for it.

Information relative to the Anti-Incrustator cheerfully given personally or by letter, addressed at the Company's Office, No. 147 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

JOHN C. CRESSON, President.
H. G. LEISENRING, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES HARPER, Managing Director.
JOHN C. CRESSON,
JAMES HARPER,
DANIEL H. ROCKHILL,
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM,
JOHN HARPER,
WILLIAM H. GAUNTT,
Directors.

In addition to the testimonials before given, the following in behalf of the Anti-Incrustator, the following from the Messrs. Seyfert, McManus & Co., speaks for itself. Messrs. Seyfert, McManus & Co. have had the advantages of this wonderful invention in their rolling mill for more than a year, and the success which the Incrustator has accomplished results never before reached by anything used by these gentlemen, notwithstanding they have tried almost everything in the way of boiler cleaning compounds, etc., before they found the right character of Messrs. Seyfert, McManus & Co., and their continued business success is the strongest testimonial of their satisfaction in the Incrustator, and is in itself sufficient to establish the great value of the same, as will be seen from the following letter:

OFFICE OF SEYFERT, MCMANUS & CO.,
Proprietors of the Rolling Iron works, Scott's Foundry, Fifteenth and Carson streets,
PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1866.

JAMES HARPER, Esq., Managing Director of the American Anti-Incrustation Company, No. 147 South Fourth street, Phila.

DEAR SIR:—We are pleased to inform you in the enthusiasm of our mill builders, on last Sunday, in which we have used your Anti-Incrustator for the past year, with most satisfactory results. We found again large quantities of scale in the boiler, but it was in a soft state, and in some of it had grown into rock. In some cases over two inches thick—and we had to use a hammer to break pieces of the rivet head imbedded in the lump. This is the first time we have ever cleaned the boilers, in consequence of the two return flues of twenty inch diameter in each boiler, and the difficulty we have had to get them clean. The Anti-Incrustator has, however, so much prevented parts of them from being caused, but the Anti-Incrustator cleaned them most effectually. We do not hesitate to recommend it, and shall continue using its work most effectually.

We do not hesitate to recommend, proof of its great usefulness. The new, clean boiler in which it has put it as clean as when put up, with a smooth appearance generally.

Be good enough to send your Mr. Baker up to put in the Anti-Incrustator in our new boiler, which is number 9 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, with seventy-two 3½ inch tubes. Yours respectfully,

SEYFERT, MCMANUS & CO.

At the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, the office of the Anti-Incrustator has been made headquarters for engineers, steamboat men, and the owners of the properties, with a result surprising and satisfactory, as will be seen from the following:

PHILADELPHIA, May 15th, 1866.

JAMES CRESSON, Esq., President American Anti-Incrustation Company:—DEAR SIR:—Since the 1st of May, in which your Anti-Incrustator was put in the boiler of the Continental Hotel, I have had it under constant examination. The crown sheet, stays, rods and flues have been kept entirely free from scale, which at one time I was satisfied would have accumulated. The sediment was introduced was entirely removed. We have used no other means to clean the boiler since the Anti-Incrustator was put in, and feel sure it will remove every kind of boiler and when clean prevent its formation.

We cheerfully recommend the Anti-Incrustator to the public as being the best article we have ever employed, even greater results than you claim for it, and benefited by the successful working of the Anti-Incrustator, and remain, yours truly,

GEORGE W. CLARK, Manufacturer of steel umbrella and parasol frames, Philadelphia.
N. W. CORNER OF SECOND AND WALNUT STS.

JOHN C. CRESSON, Esq.—DEAR SIR:—The American Anti-Incrustation Company's office in the "Al April last, and I have had the opportunity of seeing it in use in the boilers of our works.

The boiler is a vertical cylinder, 8 feet long and 36 inches in diameter resting upon and connected with a brick chimney shaft. The boiler was thoroughly cleaned, will leave this day positively for Cincinnati and Louisville. Mr. Mills, also in charge of her class, and does credit to all concerned in getting her on.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—We stated some time since that the steamer "Annie Lavelle" (what a pretty name) was aground on the rocks at Hilton Head Island harbor in them for some time. Our wide awake river correspondent, Mr. Wm. Mills, Jr., now on board the "Annie Lavelle," informs us by telegraph that the gentle Annie is again afloat, and on her way to the sunny South. Mr. Mills will leave Cincinnati in the "Annie Lavelle" intends to spend the Fourth amongst us.

The first class freight packet R. C. Gray is announced for Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul. The Gray is a model boat in every respect, and does not fail to give satisfaction to those who patronize her. Her commander, Capt. W. H. Anderson, being an old hand at the business, has endeared himself to the public by his gentlemanly deportment. The first class freight packet R. C. Gray is announced for Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul. The Gray is a model boat